

DAILY REPORT

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PRC INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

GENERAL

Textile Accord 'Disappoints' Producing Countries	A 1
Shanghai, Overseas Publishing Houses Cooperate	A 1
Ethnic Groups Games To Receive IOC, UNICEF Gifts	A 2
Austrian Paper Interviews PRC's Huang Hua	A 2
[KURIER 31 Jul]	
Commentary on Howe's Mission to Southern Africa	A 4
[RENMIN RIBAO 31 Jul]	

UNITED STATES

U.S. Resolution on PRC Civil Rights 'Interference'	B 1
[RENMIN RIBAO 4 Aug]	
Business Magazine To Be Published With U.S.	B 1
Wu Xueqian Meets U.S. Arms Control Agency Head	B 2
Beijing Mayor Welcomes New York City Youth	B 2
XINHUA Views U.S. Drug Abuse, Antidrug Efforts	B 3

SOVIET UNION

Wu Xueqian Comments on Gorbachev's Speech [KYODO]	C 1
Soviet Premier Visits PRC Moscow Trade Fair	C 1
Models 'Overwhelm' Fairgoers	C 2
Soviet Paper Lauds Exhibition	C 3
LATE REPORT: Wu Xueqian Remarks on Soviet Policy [KYODO]	C 3

SOUTH ASIA

Nepal Foreign Minister Starts PRC Visit	F 1
Cited on Objectives	F 1
Arrives in Beijing	F 1
Meets With Wu Xueqian	F 1
Talks With Wan Li	F 2
Wu Xueqian Speaks at Banquet	F 2
Meets Vice President Ulanhu	F 3
Received by Huang Hua	F 3

MIDDLE EAST & AFRICA

XINHUA Analysis of Bush's Middle East Visit	I 1
PRC, Senegal News Services Sign Cooperation Pact	I 2
Beijing Youth Collect Money for African Relief	I 2

PRC NATIONAL AFFAIRS

Engineer Interviewed on Safety of Daya Bay [RENMIN RIBAO OVERSEAS EDITION 31 Jul]	K 1
Industry Minister on Nuclear Power Safety	K 2
Zhao Ziyang Attends Memorial for Nuclear Scientist	K 4
Zhang Aiping Eulogy	K 5
Wan Li Addresses National Soft Science Symposium	K 8
Top Leaders Attend Army Day Reception 31 July	K 11
Wan Li, Others Attend 1 Aug Army Day Gathering	K 12
PLA Leaders Inspect Border Defense Units	K 12
Army-Wide Discussions on 'Correct Attitude'	K 13
Antichemical Warfare Corps Embody Modernization	K 13
Air Force Awards Certificates to 400 Pilots	K 14
Air Force Fliers Receive Grades, Titles	K 14
PLA Increases Research on Defense Strategy [CHINA DAILY 2 Aug]	K 15
Customs Brings Smuggling Under Control	K 16

PRC REGIONAL AFFAIRS

EAST REGION

Open Policy Helps Jiangsu Economy Flourish	O 1
Shandong's Liang Buting Visits PLA Units	O 1

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

Journal Views Guangdong Economic Development [KAIFANG 8 Jul]	P 1
Shantou, Guangdong, Designated Entry, Exit Port	P 3

NORTH REGION

Ni Zhifu Speech on Spiritual Civilization [TIANJIN RIBAO 22 Jul]	R 1
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HONG KONG MEDIA ON CHINA

CHENG MING on 'Spy Wars' Between Superpowers [1 Aug]	W 1
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TEXTILE ACCORD 'DISAPPOINTS' PRODUCING COUNTRIES

OWO20858 Beijing XINHUA in English 0645 GMT 02 Aug 86

[Text] Geneva, August 1 (XINHUA) -- Many textile-producing developing countries are disappointed with a preliminary agreement for a five-year extension of the main international pact governing trade in textiles and clothing.

China has expressed reservations about the new Multi-Fibres Agreement (MFA), completed today by the Textiles Committee of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT). The agreement, which renews and expands the old agreement a day after its expiration date, has now gone to capitals of the world for signing.

The renewal comes after nearly two weeks of bitter bargaining between importers, led by the United States, and low-cost producers. Due to U.S. pressure for all natural fibers to be brought under the MFA, the new pact extends arrangement to cover all natural fibres except pure silk. Trade in fibres such as ramie and flax will now be restricted. China is the world's largest producer of Ramie, a fiber often used in sweaters. To date, the MFA has regulated cotton, wool, synthetic fibres and blends.

In addition, the new MFA also gives textile importers the freedom to impose two-year restrictions on textile imports in the event of a trade conflict with a producing nation. Only one-year restrictions were allowed in the past. The move upset delegates from developing countries, who have long demanded looser restrictions on their products and hope for the eventual elimination of such restrictive pacts.

The Indian representative said he was disappointed with the new MFA, and expressed reservations about extending the arrangements to include all natural fibres except silk. He charged that the MFA's restrictions contradict GATT's free trade stance.

Tang Yufeng, representative of China, also expressed his disappointment. In a statement, he said that the new pact "represents to a certain extent a retrogression from the objective of the MFA to progressively liberalize trade in textiles and clothing." The extension of coverage not only "opens a wider scope for more restrictions on the textile area, but will also have an adverse effect on the process of the new round of multilateral trade negotiations," he added.

Tang expressed China's disappointment with the extension of the MFA to cover more fibres, saying that "careful examination will be given to the text of the protocol before China decides whether to sign it or not." Like his Indian counterpart, the Brazilian delegate said the expansion of the MFA deviates from GATT's principles and he called for free trade in textiles. The committee opened the Geneva meeting July 21 and took until today to reach an agreement, eight days longer than scheduled.

SHANGHAI, OVERSEAS PUBLISHING HOUSES COOPERATE

OWO30829 Beijing XINHUA in English 0638 GMT 3 Aug 86

[Text] Shanghai, August 3 (XINHUA) -- Shanghai's publishing houses have cooperated with overseas presses to publish over 70 titles since 1982. The 23 publishing houses in Shanghai have partners in Britain, Japan, the United States, Yugoslavia, the Federal Republic of Germany and Hong Kong.

They have jointly published dictionaries, pictorials, children's readings, textbooks, and literature, history, economics and tourism books. The book "Five Thousand Years of Chinese Apparel", jointly published by Shanghai and Hong Kong publishing houses, won prizes in the United States and the German Democratic Republic in 1984. It has been translated into English, German and French. Another popular book is "The Chinese Porcelain", in 34 volumes, jointly published by Shanghai and Japanese publishing houses.

Shanghai has adopted flexible methods to cooperate with overseas presses. Some books have been published in China while their overseas editions are printed in Hong Kong and elsewhere. Some titles have been selected and determined by both sides, and compiled by Shanghai and published by overseas partners. Some are compiled by the overseas side and published and distributed by Shanghai in China and abroad. Shanghai publishing houses have held various book exhibitions in foreign countries and Hong Kong and Macao, and opened joint-venture bookstores.

ETHNIC GROUPS GAMES TO RECEIVE IOC, UNICEF GIFTS

OW031536 Beijing XINHUA in English 1410 GMT 3 Aug 86

[Text] Urumqi, August 3 (XINHUA) -- The International Olympic Committee [IOC] and the United Nations Children's Fund have decided to send gifts to the upcoming third Chinese national minority nationality traditional sports games starting in mid-August, according to the local organizing committee today.

The IOC's gift will be a commemorative trophy, worth 4,500 renminbi yuan (about 1,200 U.S. dollars). During his visit to China earlier this year, IOC President Juan Antonio Samaranch took great interest in the Chinese ethnic groups sports games scheduled to be held from August 10 to 17 in Urumqi, the capital city of the Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region.

The IOC president said the Chinese ethnic groups sports games is unparalleled in the world. In a letter to the local organizing committee, the UNICEF said that it will send 100,000 renminbi yuan (about 27,000 U.S. dollars) to the committee for the purpose of propagating the welfare of children during the games and for manufacturing the sportswear for Chinese ethnic group athletes.

AUSTRIAN PAPER INTERVIEWS PRC'S HUANG HUA

AU311154 Vienna KURIER in German 31 Jul 86 p 5

["Exclusive" interview given by former PRC Foreign Minister and "Mao's friend" Huang Hua to KURIER reporter Heinz Nussbaumer; date, place not given]

[Text] KURIER: It is said that there is a "magic triangle" in world politics: America, the Soviet Union, China. In this triangle...

Huang: ...Well, I would like to say something basic on that. I do not believe that our world is reflected in the form of a triangle. In reality there are many more corners than only three.

KURIER: How many are there in China's opinion?

Huang: Well, certainly America and the Soviet Union. Then at least Europe too, or to put it better, the EC. Then Japan, different in its way from America and Western Europe. And finally the bloc of the developing countries -- China is only one of them.

KURIER: You are really selling yourself short!

Huang: No, no (laughs). We know our true weight and our true limits. I prefer not to illicitly simplify the complicated world situation by continuously thinking about triangles, rectangles, or other polygons. New poles are steadily emerging and other disappear again.

KURIER: Let us talk about relations between the two communist powers, the Soviet Union and China. Has there been anything new since Gorbachev assumed office?

Huang: Yes. More trade, a greater exchange of visitors, more cultural relations. These areas are now expanding.

KURIER: And what about politics?

Huang: Well, frankly, so far I have not seen any evidence of a change in the Soviet attitude. I list three examples: We asked Moscow to withdraw its occupation troops from Afghanistan; we called on the Soviet Union to stop supporting the Vietnamese in their aggression against Cambodia; we demanded the withdrawal of Soviet Troops from Outer Mongolia. This country only has two neighbors the USSR and China.

KURIER: Did I understand you correctly: Are the fulfillment of these three demands China's conditions for normalizing relations with the USSR?

Huang: You say conditions, I say: These are the principles on the basis of which relations between the two countries can be improved. Moscow tells us that it cannot talk with us about the aforementioned problems. This concerns the interests of third countries. We see this just the other way around: Because the USSR has such a decisive influence on the interest of other countries -- such as Afghanistan -- a solution must be found.

KURIER: Beijing will soon be facing a major change of guard: Strongman Deng Xiaoping has announced his resignation. From China's history one could draw the conclusion that a certain policy has hardly ever survived the man who created it. Is the "course of opening up" now threatened?

Huang: I have every reason to believe that continuity is ensured. There are many reasons for that.

KURIER: Such as?

Huang: First, and this is the most important one, because the people want this policy. Second, because today we have younger, more experienced, and better educated politicians in the party and in the administration, who are all sworn followers of this policy of opening up. And third, for quite some time Deng has been trying not to interfere in China's daily affairs; he is 82 years old and only works as much as necessary. Does our policy change because of that? Not at all!

KURIER: ... Because everyone in China knows that in spite of his conserving his strength, Deng Xiaoping will still be there in case of an emergency

Huang: Well, that is true!

KURIER: As the first Chinese ambassador to the United Nations and later as foreign minister you managed your homeland's breakaway from international isolation

Huang: Not really. That was the work of Mao Zedong and Zhou Enlai. I was nothing.

KURIER: Once more this Chinese modesty

Huang: But in my case the limits are much clearer than those I mentioned before in assessing my homeland: Only weaknesses, and hardly any weight (laughs cheerfully).

COMMENTARY ON HOWE'S MISSION TO SOUTHERN AFRICA

HK020526 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 31 Jul 86 p 6

["Commentary" by reporter Li Yunfei: "Howe Returns Empty-handed From Southern Africa"]

[Excerpts] London, 30 Jul -- [passage omitted]

In his capacity as chairman of the European Economic Community Council and entrusted by the 12-nation EEC, Sir Geoffrey Howe began his mission to Southern Africa early this month. In the first stage of the trip in early July, he visited the three Southern African frontline states of Zambia, Zimbabwe, and Mozambique, and returned almost empty-handed. During the second phase of the trip, which started on 22 July and ended yesterday, he went to Zambia, Botswana, Swaziland, and Lesotho, and visited South Africa twice. His mission was to convince the South African authorities to release the black leader Mandela, lift the ban against the African National Congress, and hold political dialogues with black leaders. Since Britain has to this day opposed sanctions against South Africa, it can be said that he went empty-handed and thus people believe that this mission was doomed to fail right from the very beginning. Results of the second phase of the mission could be said to be worse than that of the first. [passage omitted]

While public opinion here believes that Sir Geoffrey Howe's mission is finished, he personally indicated that as long as the EEC wishes, he could still return to South Africa. News from 10 Downing Street said that since Sir Geoffrey Howe's trip to South Africa, there are still 2 months before the deadline set by the EEC expires, and therefore, patient efforts should be continued. A few days ago, Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher indicated that, if necessary, she would personally go talk to Botha in South Africa. However, the prime minister's office said that there are no such plans at the moment. Public opinion holds that even if pressured, Britain will only agree to adopt some selective sanctions and will object to total sanctions against South Africa. Labor Party Leader Kinnock accused the government of resorting to "delay tactics" Nevertheless, the question is how much longer than can be a delay.

U.S. RESOLUTION ON PRC CIVIL RIGHTS 'INTERFERENCE'

HK040403 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 4 Aug 86 p 6

["Short" commentary: "An Unfriendly Gesture"]

[Text] On 1 August, the Foreign Affairs Committee of the U.S. House of Representatives adopted the so-called "resolution," urging China to improve "civil rights." The resolution completely harped on the same theme, attacking China's family planning. It went so far as to say that if China "guarantees to respect the inseparability of families, "Sino-American relations would improve. The resolution also pretentiously wanted China to guarantee freedom of the press, of religious belief, of assembly, of travel, and so on. It is absolutely clear that what the resolution says is out-and-out interference in China's internal affairs. What right has the U.S. House of Representatives Foreign Affairs Committee to make indiscreet criticisms and issue orders? Its arrogant interference in China's internal affairs is a very unfriendly attitude toward China.

All unbiased people have seen that in recent years the Chinese people have fully enjoyed various rights of democracy and freedom guaranteed by our country's Constitution, including freedom of the press, of religious belief, of assembly, of travel, and so on. In the meantime, our country's government is further improving the legal system so that the people's rights of democracy and freedom will be truly protected by law. It is obvious to all that China has scored tremendous achievements in family planning. Many people of insight in the world have successively praised China for its contributions not only to the country itself, but also to the solution of the population world problem. Some people in the U.S. House of Representatives Foreign Affairs Committee went so far as to disregard this fact. This action has precisely created an obstacle to the improvement of Sino-U.S. relations.

The parliament of a country may discuss various world affairs connected with the country. However, it has no right at all to interfere in other countries' internal affairs. As far as the question of civil rights is concerned, countries with different social systems have different views on it. To us, considerable criticisms can be made with regard to the question of civil rights in the United States. If the relevant committee under the Chinese NPC adopted a similar resolution, what would the U.S. Government and public think of it? We hold that some gentlemen in the U.S. House of Representatives Foreign Affairs Committee should value friendly relations between China and the United States, and refrain from doing anything detrimental to the friendship of the peoples of the two countries.

BUSINESS MAGAZINE TO BE PUBLISHED WITH U.S.

OW290012 Beijing XINHUA in English 2358 GMT 29 Jul 86

[Text] New York, July 29 (XINHUA) -- The U.S. McGraw-Hill Company announced today that it has reached an agreement with China to jointly publish a Chinese language business magazine -- INTERNATIONAL BUSINESS AND MANAGEMENT.

The New York-based firm, one of the world's leading publishing houses, said the new publication will consist of articles translated from its magazines, including BUSINESS WEEK.

The first edition is expected to roll off the presses by the end of this year. The Chinese company in the joint venture is the China Foreign Economic Relations and Trade Publishing House.

John W. Patten, executive vice president of McGraw-Hill, said that the joint venture "reflects the growing importance of China in the world's economy and the desire to create a better understanding and closer relationship between Chinese companies and the overseas business community."

WU XUEQIAN MEETS U.S. ARMS CONTROL AGENCY HEAD

OW310954 Beijing XINHUA in English 0937 GMT 31 Jul 86

[Text] Beijing, July 31 (XINHUA) -- Wu Xueqian, Chinese state councillor and minister of foreign Affairs, met Kenneth Adelman, director of the U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament agency, here this afternoon.

Vice-Foreign Minister Qian Qichen discussed disarmament issues with Adelman yesterday afternoon and this morning.

The U.S. official arrived July 29 and is scheduled to leave here tomorrow to tour Xian, Guilin and Guangzhou before going home.

BEIJING MAJOR WELCOMES NEW YORK CITY YOUTH

OW11718 Beijing XINHUA in English 1407 GMT 1 Aug 86

[Text] Beijing, August 1 (XINHUA) -- "I extend my warm welcome to you American 'junior ambassadors'. I hope you come to Beijing again and make contribution to friendship between China and the United States."

This welcome was expressed by Beijing Mayor Chen Xitong when he met 16 12-year-old baseball players from New York City at the City Hall here today.

At the meeting, the young Americans, now on a visit to China for the first time, presented their baseball sportswear to the mayor who, in return, gave each player the Chinese handicraft "panda"

Beijing established sister city ties with New York City in February 1980. The New York City youth team's current visit in Beijing is the second leg of the New York-Tokyo-Beijing Nanshiki baseball friendship series under the auspices of Edward Koch, mayor of New York City. Prior to its visit to Beijing, the New York City Youth team had eight matches with its counterparts in Tokyo.

The American baseball players will play three friendship matches in Beijing on August 1 and 2.

I. 4 Aug 86

B 3

PRC INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS
UNITED STATES

XINHUA VIEWS U.S. DRUG ABUSE, ANTIDRUG EFFORTS

OWO31455 Beijing XINHUA in English 1346 GMT 3 Aug 86

["Round-up: Drug Abuse and Anti-Drug Efforts in U.S. (by Bao Guangren)" -- XINHUA headline]

[Text] Washington, August 2 (XINHUA) -- Drug abuse, a heinous devil haunting Americans for decades, has again become a topic discussed by millions of individual American families, even the White House and Capitol Hill after the recent cocaine-related deaths of two athletes, basketball player Len Bias from the University of Maryland and Cleveland Browns defensive back Don Rogers.

A U.S. Information Agency official said he was lucky that his son and daughter, two college graduates, are not addicted to drugs while many of his friends do worry about their children. He said he just didn't understand why, while the old people are giving up smoking, the younger generation is picking up a more dangerous form -- taking drugs. He is just one of the millions of parents in the United States who fear that the new generation will be ruined by drugs.

The seriousness can be sensed from a Senate hearing on July 15 when a 29-year-old man said he earned as much as 200,000 dollars a year and spent almost all on drugs. He said he has seen "crack" users spend all their savings, lose their homes, sell their furniture, TV sets and radios and, in the cases of women, offer their bodies -- all for more "crack."

The serious problem even forced House leaders, who have been complaining about government over-expenditure, to table a comprehensive anti-drug bill on August 1 which would cost nearly one billion dollars a year over the next five years, and vow to spend whatever is needed to reduce drug abuse.

The White House was also worried by this problem. President Ronald Reagan stated on July 30 that those who smuggle and sell drugs in the country "are as dangerous to our national security as any terrorist or foreign dictatorship." He said that now is time to show drug users that "we mean to reach our goal of a drug-free generation in the United States." To show how sincere the government is about the anti-drug movement, White House spokesman Larry Speakes announced later that Reagan's speech is a "warm-up" for a national campaign he will launch next week to fight drugs.

Once a street menace, the nation's news media said, narcotics have turned into a national security threat and the country's No 1 menace. Television announcers even declared drugs a much more dangerous evil than terrorism.

A few figures may be more convincing: According to press reports, Americans now consume 60 percent of the world's production of illegal drugs. An estimated 20 million are regular users of marijuana, four million to eight million more are cocaine abusers and 500,000 are heroin addicts.

Drugs are described as "flooding" the whole country. This year alone, more than 12 tons of heroin, 65 tons of marijuana and 150 tons of cocaine will spread across the country. It is no exaggeration to say that it is hard to find a drug-free zone in the country. Sales of illegal narcotics total 100 billion dollars annually, more than the total net sales of General Motors.

Studies by the National Institute on Drug Abuse find that 30 percent of all college students use cocaine at least once before they graduate; up to 80 percent of all Americans will try an illicit drug by their mid-20s; by the time of their graduation, two thirds of the high school students have at least tasted drugs. The institute concluded that the nation's high-school students and other young adults have been involved with illicit drugs much deeper than those found in any other industrialized country in the world.

Drugs are sickening and killing people in record numbers. Between 1981 and 85, cocaine-related deaths in 25 major metropolises in the United States more than doubled and cocaine-related emergency-room visits tripled. In 1985 alone, in these cities, 1,263 people died of heroin, 613 died of cocaine and 194 died of PCP, another kind of drug.

Drug is also related to other kinds of crimes such as robbery, rape and burglary. Two thirds of the crime suspects tested in recent years in Washington, D.C., had used narcotics during the days before their arrest.

However, drugs are not just related to the poor and black, they involved people from the middle class and even the rich. According to local reports, drug abuse stretch from the nation's individual households to the House of Representatives, from Washington to Hollywood. First Lady Nancy Reagan admitted that drug abuse "crosses all party, color and economic lines."

Measures to deal with the evil have been taken by the government, but they are not effective enough.

Congress passed law against drug abuse a long time ago. In 1984 alone, drug-related arrests totalled 700,000. Everyday, about 2,000 people are arrested in the country under the charge of drug abuse. The average sentence length for federal drug offenses has been extended to about five years and a half since 1980.

Nevertheless, the average sentences served by state drug violators are only 15 months because of the over-population in prisons, where many terms must be cut short to make room for new inmates.

In New York, 56,000 drug dealers were arrested last year but only 5,000 of them stayed more than one night in prison. Many of the drug dealers have been arrested and released for a couple of times.

People critical of the government complained that the government lacks plans to control drugs, punish drug users, help those addicted get rid of them and persuade people not to use drugs. They said the government lacks effective steps and the determination to curb drug supply from its source.

It is a known fact that cutting off drug supply is a thorough way to eradicate drugs in the country. However, since drug abuse is one of the obstinate illness of the country for decades and drug trafficking and dealing are very lucrative trade, it will not be very easy to root out the heinous evil thoroughly from the country.

WU XUEQIAN COMMENTS ON GORBACHEV'S SPEECH

OW041127 Tokyo KYODO in English 1124 GMT 4 Aug 86

[Text] Beijing, Aug 4 KYODO -- Chinese Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian said Monday China is carefully studying Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev's call for improved ties with Beijing.

Wu told Japanese reporters China has maintained a principled stance to normalize relations with the Soviet Union.

Wu reaffirmed China's call on Moscow to remove what it calls three major obstacles -- a high level of troops on the Sino-Soviet border and in Mongolia, the Soviet presence in Afghanistan and Soviet support for Vietnamese aggression in Kampuchea.

The foreign minister said China has paid attention to Gorbachev's speech in the Far Eastern port city of Vladivostok on July 28. Wu said the Gorbachev plan is now under study and China has nothing to say more about it.

In the Vladivostok speech, Gorbachev pledged a partial reduction in Soviet troops in Afghanistan and called for an improvement in Sino-Soviet ties. He also proposed holding a forum on Asian-Pacific security, possibly in Hiroshima.

SOVIET PREMIER VISITS PRC MOSCOW TRADE FAIR

OW021452 Beijing XINHUA in English 1444 GMT 2 Aug 86

[Text] Moscow, August 2 (XINHUA) -- Soviet Prime Minister Nikolay Ryzhkov today visited the first economic and trade exhibition held by China in the Soviet Union since 1953.

Ryzhkov, accompanied by Secretary of the Communist Party Central Committee Vadim Medvedev, Foreign Trade Minister Boris Aristov and Vice Foreign Minister Mikhail Kapitsa, watched the exhibits and inquired about their functions and specifications.

The Soviet premier also watched a Chinese silk garments fashion show at the fair.

After the visit, Ryzhkov wrote in the visitors' book: "The exhibition reflects the achievements attained by the Chinese people in industry, agriculture, science and technology, which testify to China's progress in socialist construction and in raising the living standard of the Chinese people. Holding exhibitions in each other's country will not only help expand the mutually beneficial economic and trade cooperation, but will further mutual understanding and friendly ties between the peoples of the Soviet Union and China. I wish the great Chinese people success in their socialist construction."

The Chinese exhibition, which opened on July 25 and is scheduled to close on August 10, displays more than 4,000 exhibits in the 2,500-square-meter hall. They include lathes, generators, light industrial machines, satellite technology, chemical and electronic products, household electrical appliances, textiles, fashions and food from 27 Chinese ministries and trading companies.

Models 'Overwhelm' Fairgoers

OW011210 Beijing XINHUA in English 0658 GMT 1 Aug 86

["Feature: Chinese Fashion Models a Hit at Moscow Fair (by Zhang Mengyi)" -- XINHUA headline]

[Text] Moscow, August 1 (XINHUA) -- Fairgoers in Moscow are being overwhelmed by the graceful Chinese models staging fashion shows that add a touch of splendor to the first wholly Chinese trade exhibition in the Soviet Union in 33 years.

With sedate, gentle, easy and poised manner characteristic of oriental women, the charming Chinese models are presenting 132 pieces of clothing in typical and distinct national costumes, new fashions and ceremonial dresses. The ingenious workmanship is by Chinese designers from Shanghai, Jiangsu, Liaoning, Zhejiang and Guangdong, who have carefully prepared for the "new silk road" fashion shows.

Women visitors to the fair at the exhibition ground in Sokolniki park have been dazzled by the display of diversified chic and gaily colored silk garments featuring a soft texture and elegant style.

"The shows are really wonderful," one remarked. "It looks as if the visitor were ushered into a fairyland and ocean of colors and beauty."

Many fairgoers, writing comments in the visitors' books, say the shows reflect the new aspects and distinctive features of the Chinese people. Some believe the fashion shows circumvent those of the West with a mixture of characteristic national flavor and life in modern times.

The number of visitors has doubled almost daily since the first day of the shows, parts of which have been broadcast on Soviet television.

Daily attendance at the fair has exceeded 20,000 since the trade exhibition, the first of its kind held by China since 1953, opened a week ago.

There are more than 4,000 exhibits in the 2,500-square-meter hall, including lathes, generators, light industry machines, satellite technology, chemical and electronic products, household electrical appliances, textiles, fashions and food from 27 Chinese ministries and trade companies.

The exhibits reflect China's achievements of the past few years.

One fairgoer wrote in the visitors' book how he admires the fascinating display, which may help people view what is going on in China in a new, different light.

A Soviet expert who once worked in China for three years wrote that the accomplishments China has made in the past 30 years are unimaginable. "We now see an entirely new China through the exhibition," he said.

Soviet Paper Lauds Exhibition

OW020415 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1415 GMT 1 Aug 86

[Text] Many Soviet spectators lingered at the Chinese economic-trade exhibition held in Moscow's (Sokolnikiy) Park, reluctant to leave. They were fascinated by the vitality of China's economy as reflected in those exhibits.

These are the words of a 31 July KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA report by reporter (Pratkovskiy) on the Chinese economic-trade exhibition. The report says: China has achieved considerable industrial and agricultural growth and is producing the most modern products. They include electronic computers of all kinds -- from pocket calculators for personal use to high-power electronic computers. This is undoubtedly one of the indicators of the level of economic development. The growth rate of some commodities is extremely fast. For instance, the output of color television sets in 1985 was more than 100 percent over that in 1984.

The report says: China's commodities have successfully entered the international market. The exhibition convincingly shows that the quality of the products of many economic departments in China is up to the international standard. Here is an example: The catalogue introducing products to foreigners shows more than 100 types of scissors. The most fastidious customer can be satisfied with the availability of of any type of scissors he wants.

The report also says: The characteristics of light industrial products are good quality, new variety, and strong aesthetic appeal. Of course, commodities for women are especially so. After watching the fashion show stages by China Silk Textile Corporation's models, a woman exclaimed: "Simply captivating!"

LATE REPORT: WU XUEQIAN REMARKS ON SOVIET POLICY

OW041453 Tokyo KYODO in English 1448 GMT 4 Aug 86

[Excerpts] Beijing, Aug. 4 KYODO -- China's Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian told a Japanese conservative politician Monday China is still not sure that the Soviet Union has abandoned a hegemony-seeking global strategy. Wu told Susumu Nikaido, the former vice president of Japan's ruling Liberal-Democratic Party, that China could not find any shift in Soviet strategy despite Kremlin leader Mikhail Gorbachev's peace initiatives late last month. China, however, is still analyzing Gorbachev's speech in Vladivostok on July 28, Wu was quoted as saying. [passage omitted]

Japanese Dietman Yoshiro Hayashi, a member of Nikaido's entourage, briefed Japanese reporters about the meeting and quoted the Chinese foreign minister as saying China sees something fresh in Gorbachev's Vladivostok speech. [sentence as received]

Nikaido, who lost the LDP vice presidency last month after Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone formed a new cabinet and reshaped the party lineup, went into discussions hours after arriving in Beijing for a five-day visit to China. Wu told Nikaido that China and the Soviet Union will not restore the monolithic relationship they had in the 1950s even if Sino-Soviet ties are normalized. This would be true even if Moscow removed the three major obstacles to improved relations with China -- a high level of troops on the Sino-Soviet border and in Mongolia, and the Soviet presence in Afghanistan and Soviet support for Vietnamese aggression in Kampuchea -- Wu was quoted as saying.

DATE I. 4 Aug 86

C 4

PRC INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS
SOVIET UNION

TEXT As the reason for this, Wu stressed China's determination to maintain independent diplomacy, Hayashi said. The Chinese foreign minister was further quoted as saying that Gorbachev's overtures to China are ambiguous and that he cannot say at this time how effective the Asia-Pacific peace plan will be, he said.

Nikaido, the top aide of former Prime Minister Kakuei Tanaka, will meet strongman Deng Xiaoping and Communist Party General Secretary Hu Yaobang at the summer resort of Beidaihe on Tuesday.

12

18

30

36

42

48

54

LAST
LINE

NEPAL FOREIGN MINISTER STARTS PRC VISIT

Cited on Objectives

OW301301 Beijing XINHUA in English 0939 GMT 30 Jul 86

[Text] Katmandu, July 30 (XINHUA) -- Nepalese Foreign Minister Sailendra Kumar Upadhyaya will discuss with Chinese leaders different areas of cooperation during his week-long visit to China beginning tomorrow, "THE RISING NEPAL" reported today. Talking to the Nepalese newspaper, Upadhyaya said his visit will help develop the friendship and explore possibilities to further the economic and trade ties between Nepal and China.

The Nepal-China economic cooperation encompasses areas ranging from road construction to hydroelectric projects and from the setting up of industries to water conservancy.

Meanwhile, according to official sources, there is great scope for Nepal to further increase trade with China including its Tibet Autonomous Region. Nepal and China set up an inter-governmental economic and trade committee in 1983 which oversees economic and trade cooperation between the two countries. It meets every years in the capitals of the two countries alternately.

Arrives in Beijing

Beijing XINHUA in English 1007 GMT 31 Jul 86

[Text] Beijing, July 31 (XINHUA) -- Shailendra Kumar Upadhyaya, minister of foreign affairs of Nepal, and his party flew in here this afternoon for a week-long goodwill visit to China at the invitation of Chinese State Councillor and Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian. They were greeted at the airport by Chinese Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Liu Shuqing.

Wu Xueqian Meets With

OW011004 Beijing XINHUA in English 0754 GMT 01 Aug 86

[Text] Beijing, August 1 (XINHUA) -- Chinese Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian confers with his Nepalese counterpart, Sailendra Kumar Upadhyaya here today. The two foreign ministers exchanged views on the further development of Sino-Nepalese relations, expansion of bilateral trade and economic and technical cooperation, and on international issues of common concern.

Wu, also a state councillor, said, China and Nepal are good neighbours and China attaches great importance to the strengthening of Sino-Nepalese relations and its cooperation with Nepal in economic, cultural and other fields. He expressed his thanks to Nepal for the country's support to and cooperation with China in international affairs.

Upadhyaya said that his country appreciated China's efforts for safeguarding world peace, establishing a new international economic order and developing its own economy.

Before the talks, Wu and Upadhyaya signed an agreement between the Chinese and Nepalese Government on trade, intercourse and related questions between the Tibet Autonomous Region of China and Nepal.

Talks With Wan Li

OW011127 Beijing XINHUA in English 1024 GMT 1 Aug 86

[Text] Beijing, August 1 (XINHUA) -- Chinese Vice-Premier Wan Li said here today that China firmly supports Nepal's proposal of declaring Nepal a zone of peace. At a meeting with the visiting Nepalese Minister of Foreign Affairs Sailendra Kumar Upadhyaya this afternoon, Wan said China and Nepal share a desire of safeguarding world peace, hoping for a peaceful international environment to build up their countries, developing national economy and improving people's life.

Wan extended his welcome to Upadhyaya who is visiting China as the first country he has ever visited since he assumed the post as foreign minister. Wan said, China and Nepal are good neighbours with a long history of friendly contacts.

August 1st is the exact 31st anniversary of the establishment of the Sino-Nepalese diplomatic relations. The Chinese vice-premier said that since the very beginning of the diplomatic relations, the cooperation and friendship between the two countries have developed more and more closer.

He expressed his conviction that with the development of economy of the two countries, the Sino-Nepalese trade and relations in other fields would surely achieve even greater progress.

Upadhyaya said, China is a big country while Nepal is a small one, but the two countries are close and old friends. The bilateral relations have developed consistently on the basis of the five principles of peaceful coexistence.

Wu Xueqian Speaks at Banquet

OW011540 Beijing XINHUA in English 1425 GMT 1 Aug 86

[Text] Beijing, August 1 (XINHUA) -- Chinese Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian and his Nepalese counterpart Sailendra Kumar Upadhyaya both expressed satisfaction at the constant development of friendship and cooperation between the two countries here tonight.

Speaking at a banquet in honor of Upadhyaya, Wu, who is also state councillor, said that over the past 31 years since the establishment of diplomatic ties, friendly relations and cooperation between China and Nepal have developed steadily thanks to the care of the leaders of the two countries and the joint efforts of the two governments.

He noted that the two countries always treat each other as equals, respect and trust each other and work in sincere cooperation. He expressed the conviction that broad prospects are in store for Sino-Nepalese relations.

Upadhyaya said that there were excellent friendship, mutual understanding and fruitful cooperation between the two countries, adding that "there exists hardly any problem." He said exchange of visits at the highest levels between the two countries have helped both sides to better understand and appreciate each other's problems and aspirations as well as to consolidate further the strong bonds of friendship and cooperation.

I. 4 Aug 86

F 3

PRC INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS
SOUTH ASIA

He thanked China for supporting Nepal's proposal to declare Nepal as a zone of peace. "Nepal and China hold similar or identical views on many international issues like Afghanistan, Kampuchea, the Middle East, Iran-Iraq war, apartheid, disarmament and establishment of a new international economic order." he added.

Meets Vice President Ulanhu

OW020904 Beijing XINHUA in English 0725 GMT 02 Aug 86

[Text] Beijing, August 2 (XINHUA) -- Chinese Vice-President Ulanhu met with Nepalese Minister of Foreign Affairs Sailendra Kumar Upadhyaya here this morning at the Great Hall of the People.

Ulanhu said the Sino-Nepalese friendly relations have always developed very well because it has a good and solid foundation and have stood the test of time. He said continued development of the friendly relations and cooperation is in keeping with the common desire and interest of the two peoples and conducive to peace in Asia.

The Chinese vice-president said the Chinese Government and people support Nepal's efforts in safeguarding national independence and developing national economy.

Ulanhu asked Upadhyaya to convey President Li Xiannian's best regards as well as his own to King Birendra Bir Bikram Shah Dev and Queen Aishwarya Rajya Laxmi Devi Rana of Nepal, inviting them to visit China at a time convenient to them.

Upadhyaya said, since the two countries established diplomatic relations in 1955, the bilateral relations have made new progress. Nepalese leaders cherish very much the Nepal-China friendship and will continue their efforts to promote the friendship, he said. He said, the prosperity of China is conducive to the world and the Nepalese people are following closely the political and economic reform in China.

Received by Huang Hua

OW030625 Beijing XINHUA in English 0606 GMT 3 Aug 86

[Text] Beijing, August 3 (XINHUA) -- Huang Hua, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of China's National People's Congress, met Nepalese Minister of Foreign Affairs Sailendra Kumar Upadhyaya and his party here this morning.

Upadhyaya and his party are leaving Beijing this afternoon for a tour of Xian and Guangzhou.

During their four-day stay in Beijing, they paid respects to Chairman Mao Memorial Hall, visited a T.V. set factory and toured the Palace Museum and the Great Wall.

Yesterday evening, Nepalese Ambassador to China Guna Shumshere Jung Bahadur Rana gave a banquet on the occasion of Upadhyaya's visit to China. Chinese State Councillor and Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian attended.

XINHUA ANALYSIS OF BUSH'S MIDDLE EAST VISIT

OW030818 Beijing XINHUA in English 0754 GMT 3 Aug 86

["News analysis: Jordan Says 'No' to Bush on Direct Talks With Israel (by Rui Yingjie)" -- XINHUA headline]

[Text] Amman, August 3 (XINHUA) -- U.S. Vice-President George Bush in his three-day visit to Jordan ending Saturday failed in his attempt to persuade King Husayn into starting direct talks with Israel on a Mideast peace settlement.

Since the 1978 Camp David Accord between Israel and Egypt, American and Israeli strategists have tried to get Jordan to part company with the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO). Were that to happen, they feel, Israel could reach a separate agreement or open direct talks with Jordan and some Palestinians from the occupied West Bank.

It is no secret that Israel has been trying to get Jordan to become a second Egypt, and the Americans have been collaborating closely with the Israelis in these efforts. One conspicuous move to pressure on Jordan was made last October when the U.S. Senate decided to postpone indefinitely proposed U.S. military aid to Jordan totalling 1.9 billion U.S. dollars. A statement was issued saying that the Senate would not give the green light unless Jordan agreed to direct negotiations with Israel. Jordan refused to bow. And now, a fresh move has been taken by the Americans and the Israelis. The U.S. vice-president announced before setting foot in Jordan that he "would like to see King Husayn have direct negotiation with the State of Israel."

When Bush arrived in Amman he brought with him "new ideas" from Israeli Prime Minister Shim'on Peres. But the "new ideas" were brushed aside as "nothing new" by Jordanian Prime Minister Zayd al-Rafa'i Saturday morning after meeting with Bush. Al-Rifa'i told the press flatly that "it is not the first time for Israel to ask Jordan for direct talks."

Observers here note that the Americans and Israelis probably believe that it is high time for a fresh move. The U.S. took it as a signal when Jordan closed down most of the PLO offices in Amman early last month. The latest dialogue between Moroccan King Hassan and Israeli Prime Minister Shim'on Peres was viewed as a timely occurrence that might encourage direct talks between King Husayn and Peres. Jordan has never been closer to the direct negotiation table, hence Bush's Middle East tour and Peres's "new ideas."

In any event, Jordan has to re-evaluate the situation in the Middle East. King Husayn has not renounced his support for the PLO although he did close down most of the PLO offices in Jordan. The fact that Peres said two no's to Morocco's King Hassan -- no to withdrawal from the occupied territories and no to recognition of the PLO -- helped King Husayn to make up his mind to say no to the U.S.-Israel call for direct talks. The Jordanian monarch apparently feels that Peres would not return even a single inch of occupied land to Jordan even if direct talks were held.

King Husayn told the press that he had squarely ruled out the possibility of direct talks with Israel. He made this statement just as Bush was being presented in Jerusalem with a memorandum from representatives of the Palestinians in West Bank that declared the PLO as the sole legitimate representative of ther Palestinian people.

The king reaffirmed his position when he met with George Bush. Jordan's position contained two main points. First, peace in the Middle East could be achieved only through an international conference attended by all parties involved in the Arab-Israeli conflict and held under UN auspices. Secondly, individual initiatives and partial solutions could never contribute to a just and lasting settlement to the Palestine problem and a durable peace in the region.

Despite his failure in getting Jordan into direct talks with Israel, Bush seems to have reached an understanding with King Husayn on economic development in the Israeli-occupied territories.

Bush expressed his support for the Jordanian king after hearing a briefing given by the latter on the development plan for the occupied land. While Bush was still here, the U.S. State Department announced that Washington would provide 4.5 million U.S. dollars for development projects in the West Bank and Gaza Strip. One of Bush's aides disclosed that a further aid of 80 million dollars was possible. Public opinion here, however, is skeptical of this "generous offer" by Washington.

PRC, SENEGAL NEWS SERVICES SIGN COOPERATION PACT

OW020938 Beijing XINHUA in English 0709 GMT 2 Aug 86

[Text] Dakar, August 1 (XINHUA) -- China's XINHUA News Agency and Senegal's news agency APS today expanded their cooperation agreement of 1978. According to the amended agreement, starting today the two agencies will receive each other's news services.

This coincides with the 27th anniversary of the Senegalese agency, the oldest news agency among the French-speaking countries south of the Sahara, and the inauguration of new equipment at APS. APS has signed 16 such cooperative agreements with other foreign news agencies, seven of which are African.

Senegalese Minister of Communications Djibo Ka and Chinese Ambassador to Senegal Liang Feng signed the amended cooperation agreement.

At a celebration of the anniversary of APS, Liang said the exchange of wire services is an "important step taken in our relations of friendly cooperation and an example of equality and friendship in South-South cooperation."

BEIJING YOUTH COLLECT MONEY FOR AFRICAN RELIEF

OW021428 Beijing XINHUA in English 1416 GMT 2 Aug 86

[Text] Beijing, August 2 (XINHUA) -- Thousands of people in the capital, including travellers from other parts of the country, lined up to donate money at the corner of Wangfujing St. -- Beijing's busiest shopping area -- for African people suffering from drought and starvation. More than 10,000 students, teachers, self-employed and young workers turned out to collect donations yesterday. When a primary school pupil threw a two-yuan note into a donation box, he told XINHUA, "Let the African children have enough to eat and go to school happily." A similar activity was held in Shanghai this week, according to an earlier report.

ENGINEERS INTERVIEWED ON SAFETY OF DAYA BAY

HK010828 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO OVERSEAS EDITION in Chinese 3] Jul 86 p 3

["Newsletter" by report Huang Xingqun: "Safety Is Above Everything Else -- On a Visit to the Guangdong Nuclear Power Joint-Venture Company"]

[Excerpts] [Introductory passage omitted]

The Plant Site Is Located in an Area With a Stable Seismic and Geological Structure

Engineer Chen Heling, who participated in the general survey for selecting the site of the nuclear power plant, said that extremely careful consideration was given to safety in selecting the site for the Daya Bay Nuclear Power Station. [passage omitted] A number of experienced geologists and seismologists carried out an on-site survey on the geological structure around the plant site. They used various tests to find out about the surface breaks as well as the geological structure 30 kilometers below the earth's surface. After more than 3 years of rigorous tests, calculations, and scientific analyses, they drew the conclusion that the "area has a stable seismic and geological structure." Although there is no movable break or record of induced earthquake within 8 kilometers of the site, all the construction structure involving safety is designed to stand an earthquake measuring 8 on the Richter Scale. As to population appraisal, atmospheric diffusion, hydrology, foundation safety, and possible influence of the surroundings on the nuclear power station, detailed general surveys were carried out in selecting the plant site. U.S. regulations concerned were also used for reference. The safety margin is wide and the reliability is very high. [passage omitted]

Tests and Calculations Were Also Carried Out Regarding the Worst Possible Accident

"What will happen in case a radiation accident occurs, although such an accident is hardly possible?"

When I asked this question, the technical engineering personnel patiently gave me an explanation. We must say that the safety standards for the design and construction of a nuclear power station are much higher than those for conventional industries. In order to reach these standards, much more rigorous quality control and quality guarantees are required. In France, 30 nuclear power stations of the same type as that of Daya Bay are in operation. To date, no workers at these stations or resident in the neighborhood have been found to have overly high levels of radiation. The possibility of a worst possible accident at a pressurized-water nuclear power station is not worth mentioning. Despite this, the technical engineering personnel still had to take into consideration all possible radiation accidents in the design. They had to calculate influences on the environment at different distances in case any accident should occur. The influence on residents outside the restricted zone of the radiation dosage emitted from the Daya Bay Nuclear Power station in a worst possible accident situation will not exceed the present U.S. safety standard for selecting sites of nuclear power stations. These tests and calculations have not only been carried out by China's departments concerned, but also independently by specialists of the British Atomic Energy Bureau at China's request. [paragraph continues]

They assumed that in the first 4 days after an accident occurs, the windspeed would be low, the wind would continuously blow toward the testing point (This is the worst meteorological condition, because accelerated windspeed and changes in the direction of the wind will lower the radiation volume at the testing point), and the people at the testing point would be outdoors, completely exposed for 30 days running. Results of the tests and calculations show that the volume of radiation on people 30 kilometers away would only be 1 percent of the U.S. safety standard and 1 over 300 at 50 kilometers. Moreover, these tests and calculations excluded the protective factors such as hills and buildings. It can thus be seen that such an influence would be within an acceptable range.

Listening to All Suggestions Beneficial to the Safety of the Nuclear Power Station.

Inside the management building of the Guangdong Nuclear Power Joint-Venture Company, I met with Zan Yunlong, general manager of the company. Evidently, he understands the worry of Hong Kong people about the safety of the Daya Bay Nuclear Power Station after the serious accident that occurred in the Soviet Union's Chernobyl nuclear power station. He said that Hong Kong is at the southern part of China's mainland and has a dense population. Its social system and ways of life are entirely different from those of the hinterland. It is also very sensitive to the development of the world's economy and technology. Many residents have expressed their worry about the safety of the Daya Bay Nuclear Power Station, and we fully understand this. The concern shown over the safety of the Daya Bay Nuclear Power Station by the residents and their various questions help urge us to earnestly strengthen the management of the nuclear power station, to ensure safety, and to strive to avoid any accident. In the past, we actually did not generate enough publicity about the safety of building a nuclear power station at Daya Bay. I believe that with their understanding of the development of nuclear power, the people's worry over the safety of nuclear power will gradually be eliminated. The Guangdong Nuclear Power Joint-Venture Company will wholeheartedly go all out to ensure the safe operation of the nuclear power station in accordance with the requirements of the international advanced level and to attain the optimal results. In addition, we also hope that practical actions taken to ensure the safety of the nuclear power station will enjoy the confidence of the Hong Kong compatriots. We are willing to listen to suggestions and criticism from various quarters. We will give thorough consideration to them so long as they are beneficial to the safety of the nuclear power station.

INDUSTRY MINISTER ON NUCLEAR POWER SAFETY

HK030801 Hong Kong ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE in Chinese 1434 GMT 1 Aug 86

["Report: Jiang Xinxiong on China's Nuclear Power Plant Construction" -- ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE headline]

[Text] Beijing, 1 Aug (ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE) -- Jiang Xinxiong, minister of nuclear power plant construction must firmly follow the policy of making active, appropriate development, so as to ensure in nuclear power plant construction. Work will continue to be arranged according to the original plan.

He said: The accident 26 April of the No 4 reactor of the Chernobyl nuclear power plant in the Soviet Union has urged us to further consider the problem of safety in China's nuclear power plant construction.

Jiang Xinxiong said: In designing the Qinshan and the Daya Bay nuclear power stations which are under construction, the pressurized water reactor, a relatively tested type in the world at present, was adopted. Safe design standards, which had been tested in practice, were also adopted. A nuclear power plant has three shields, namely, the nuclear fuel elements shell, the pressure vessel, and the safety shell, to stop the leakage of radioactive materials in case of an accident. These two nuclear power plants also take various safety measures to make timely adjustments to ensure water and power supply in case of emergency. The reports on environmental influence by the two nuclear power plants have been examined and approved by the state's environmental protection departments, and work has been carried out accordingly. The experts concerned have expressed confidence in the safety of the two nuclear power plants.

He said: In the whole process of building the nuclear power plants and putting them into operation, China will draw experiences and lessons from nuclear plant disasters in other countries and will constantly implement the specific policy of putting safety and quality in the first position. It will not slacken vigilance on the ground that the technologically mature and relatively safe pressurized water reactors have been adopted. On the contrary, it will take strict precautions and adopt a serious attitude in drawing effective measures and exercising scientific management to ensure safety of the nuclear power plants.

Jiang Xinxiong said: To ensure safety of the nuclear power plants, the following measures have been adopted:

1. Strengthen leadership over the whole course of construction of the nuclear power plant, from on-the-spot organization to the allocation and training of personnel, and from project design, construction work, and equipment installation to the making and ordering of equipment. Every link of work must be grasped carefully to ensure quality and safety.
2. Strengthen safe management of nuclear power plants. Laws and regulations governing nuclear power safety in China will be formulated and improved on the basis of adopting and applying the laws and regulations commonly adopted by other countries. More than 60 laws, regulations, and guiding principles have been formulated or are being formulated. The nuclear power plant in Guangdong will in principle adopt the French safety standards. However, for safety's sake, we will check them against the safety laws and regulations adopted by China and the International Atomic Energy Agency.
3. In the course of building nuclear power plants, it is necessary to establish a general program for strictly ensuring quality and to set up and improve a complete system for ensuring quality, so that every link or step of work, such as project design and construction work of the nuclear power plant, and repairing, testing, starting, and operating installations will be carried out in accordance with the laws and regulations and the quality control program, and a nuclear power plant will be completed with fine quality and operate safely.

I. 4 Aug 86

K 4

CHINA
PRC NATIONAL AFFAIRS

4. Strictly carry out the system of training and examining the operational and managerial personnel of the nuclear power plant. The establishment of a well-trained operational team is the key to ensuring safe power generation of the nuclear power plant in future.

5. To ensure safety of the nuclear power plants, the State has set up the Nuclear Safety Bureau to supervise and inspect the safety of nuclear power plants throughout the country. It also has decided to set up nuclear safety supervision centers in areas neighboring the Qinshan nuclear power plant and the one in Guangdong. The departments concerned will share the work and cooperate with one another in doing a good job of nuclear safety.

ZHAO ZIYANG ATTENDS MEMORIAL FOR NUCLEAR SCIENTIST

OW031428 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1122 GMT 3 Aug 86

[Text] Beijing, 3 Aug (XINHUA) -- A memorial ceremony was held at the auditorium of the Babaoshan Cemetery of Fallen Revolutionaries in Beijing this afternoon for Comrade Deng Jiaxian, a nuclear scientist who made major contributions to the modernization of China's national defense.

Comrade Deng Jiaxian unfortunately died of cancer on 29 July in Beijing at the age of 62.

Zhao Ziyang, premier of the State Council, attended the memorial meeting. Premier Zhao Ziyang expressed his deepest sorrow to Comrade Deng Jiaxian's wife Xu Luxi and his children. He said: "I have come from another place especially to attend the ceremony. Comrade Deng Jiaxian was a model of China's scientific and technical workers and the pride of our country's scientific and technical workers."

The memorial ceremony was presided over by Hu Qili, member of the Political Bureau and the Secretariat of the CPC Central Committee. Zhang Aiping, state councillor, minister of national defense and deputy secretary-general of the Central Military Commission, delivered a memorial speech.

Comrade Deng Jiaxian was a member of the 12th CPC Central Committee, deputy head of the Scientific and Technological Committee under the Commission of Science and Technology for National Defense, vice chairman of the Scientific and Technological Commission of the Ministry of Industry, head of the No 9 Research Institute of the Ministry of Nuclear Industry, academician of the Division of Mathematics and Physics of the Chinese Academy of Sciences, and a national model worker. He made major contributions to our country in the research and production of the atomic bomb, hydrogen bomb, and new nuclear weapons. He was a founder and pioneer of our country's nuclear weapons' theoretical research work and also a principal organizer and leader in the technical field of our country's research, production, and development of nuclear weapons.

Hu Yaobang, Deng Xiaoping, Li Xiannian, Chen Yun, Xu Xiangqian, Nie Rongzhen, Fang Yi, Tian Jiyun, Qiao Shi, Li Peng, Yang Shangkun, Yang Dezhi, Hu Qiaomu, Yao Yilin, Chen Muhua, Chen Pixian, Wang Zhen, Song Renqiong, Gu Mu, Zhang Jingfu, and Hong Xuezhi sent wreaths.

Comrade Ye Jianying also sent a wreath.

Wreaths were also presented by the CPC Central Committee, the State Council, the Central Military Commission, the All-China Federation of Trade Unions, the Jiusan Society, the Chinese Academy of Sciences, the three general departments of the Chinese PLA, the Commission of Science and Technology for National Defense, the Ministry of Nuclear Industry and leading organs of Beijing Municipality, Sichuan Province, and Anhui Province.

Also hung in the auditorium was a large elegiac scroll from Xu Deheng, Deng Jiaxian's father-in-law and vice chairman of the NPC Standing Committee. The scroll read: "I am deeply saddened by Jiaxian's death."

Attending today's memorial service were Zhao Ziyang, Wan Li, Yu Qiuli, Hu Qili, Qin Jiwei, Deng Liqun, Zhang Aiping, Qian Xuesen, representatives from all walks of life, and friends of the late Comrade Deng Jiaxian, totaling more than 800 people.

Among the representatives from the scientific-technological circle were Wang Ganchang, Zhu Guangya, Peng Huanwu, and Qian Sanqiang, who are Deng Jiaxian's teachers, senior nuclear scientists, and principal leaders of the development of past nuclear weapons; as well as scientists and scientific and technological workers of the Ministry of Nuclear Industry who fought shoulder to shoulder with Deng Jiaxian. They mourned with deep grief the loss of a selfless, good comrade who had dedicated his wisdom and strength to national defense.

During Comrade Deng Jiaxian's hospitalization, leading comrades of the party Central Committee, the State Council, and the Central Military Commission were greatly concerned with his condition and treatment. Premier Zhao Ziyang time and again instructed that Comrade Deng Jiaxian be taken good care of. On behalf of the party Central Committee and Comrade Hu Yaobang, Comrade Hu Qili visited him in the hospital and expressed their best regards to him. Comrades Wan Li, Li Peng, Yu Qiuli, Song Renqiong, and other leading comrades also visited him in the hospital. They all highly evaluated Comrade Deng Jiaxian's dedication and praised him for his great and heroic contributions to China's scientific and technological development. On many occasions Comrade Zhang Aiping personally presided over the formulation of plans for his medical treatment, and waited outside the operating room.

At the mourning hall, which was filled with a solemn silence, people deeply mourned the death of Comrade Deng Jiaxian, an eminent Chinese scientist. Comrades fighting on the nuclear industrial front pledged to live up to the expectations of the party and the people, continue his unfinished task, and contribute to the peaceful use of nuclear energy in economic construction, and to expediting the modernization of national defense.

Zhang Aiping Eulogy

OWO32044 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1101 GMT 3 Aug 86

["State Councillor Zhang Aiping's Eulogy at the Memorial Service for Comrade Deng Jiaxian -- XINHUA headline]

[Text] Beijing, 3 Aug (XINHUA) -- Comrade Deng Jiaxian, an outstanding CPC member and an eminent nuclear scientist, died in Beijing on 29 July 1986 of cancer, failing to respond to any medical treatment. He was 62.

Today, we mourn with deep sorrow this outstanding warrior of the working class and an outstanding representative of Chinese intellectuals, who selflessly and indomitably dedicated his entire life to the development of China's nuclear weapons.

Comrade Deng Jiaxian was a member of the 12th CPC Central Committee, deputy head of the Scientific and Technological Committee under the Commission of Science and Technology for National Defense, vice chairman of the Scientific and Technological Commission of the Ministry of Nuclear Industry, head of the No 9 Research Institute of the Ministry of Nuclear Industry, academician of the Division of Mathematics and Physics of the Chinese Academy of Sciences [CAS], and a national model worker.

Born in Huaining Country, Anhui, in 1924, Comrade Deng Jiaxian graduated from the Department of Physics of the Southwest Associated University in 1945. After victory of the war of resistance against Japan, he taught at the Department of Physics at Beijing University, and actively took part in the CPC-led democratic struggle against the KMT reactionaries. He once was chairman of Beijing University's Federation of Teachers and Staff. In 1948 he went to the United States and obtained his doctoral degree in physics from Purdue University in Indiana. Despite numerous obstacles, he returned to the motherland in September 1950 and enthusiastically threw himself into the construction of a new socialist China. Serving as assistant researcher and deputy researcher at the Institute of Modern Physics of Institute of Nuclear Energy of the Chinese Academy of Sciences, and concurrently deputy academic secretary of the CAS Department of Mathematics, Physics, and Chemistry, he engaged in nuclear theoretical study, initiating China's nuclear theoretical research. Comrade Deng Jiaxian joined the Jiu San Society in 1951, and became a member of the CPC in 1956. In August 1958 he was transferred to the No 2 Ministry of Machine Building Industry to take part in organizing and leading the research and development of China's nuclear weaponry. He served as director, vice president, and president of the Department of Theoretical Study in the No 9 Research Institute.

Comrade Deng Jiaxian worked conscientiously, painstakingly, and tirelessly for 28 years to develop China's nuclear weapons. He made significant contributions to this work, making theoretical breakthroughs on atomic and hydrogen bombs, achieving success in their experiments, and developing them into weapons, as well as making important theoretical breakthroughs and conducting experiments on the development of new nuclear weapons. As a major participant, he received the National Science Award, First Class; and the State Award for Scientific and Technological Advancement, Special Class. He was one of the founders and pioneers of China's theoretical study of nuclear weapons, and one of the principal technical organizers and leaders in the research and development of China's nuclear weapons.

A diligent learner and assiduous researcher, Comrade Deng Jiaxian was good at uniting with fellow researchers and at coordinating the wisdom and talents of the large numbers of scientists he worked with to tackle key problems.

After a foreign country tore up a treaty, he and his coworkers displayed the spirit of independence, self-reliance and arduous struggle, and worked with a will to build a stronger country. With firm conviction they surmounted all sorts of difficulties and rendered exceptional meritorious service leading to the successful explosion of China's first atom bomb. Later, breaking down technical barriers, they successfully exploded China's first hydrogen bomb, making indelible contributions to China's efforts to break the nuclear monopoly of the superpowers, enhance its defense capabilities, and defend world peace.

After assuming the important office of president of the No 9 Research Institute of the Ministry of Nuclear Industry, he became even more devoted to improving and developing nuclear weaponry. He respected science, sought truth from facts, worked strictly in accordance with scientific laws, and always tried as hard as possible to go down to the first line of theoretical design, assemblage, testing, and production to study and understand their situation. When major problems arose, he invariably went to the scene to direct the handling of the problems. He handled everything strictly in accordance with Comrade Zhou Enlai's instruction that one must work "seriously, earnestly, meticulously, and reliably lest anything should go wrong," and would never let a problem pass unresolved. At crucial moments, he would appear at the most hazardous posts, disregarding his own safety, fully showing his leadership, bravery, and noble spirit.

Comrade Deng Jiaxian was a physicist with a profound theoretical foundation and broad experimental and technological knowledge. He knew everything about nuclear weaponry, which is a gigantic, multidisciplinary system of engineering. He was brave in doing pioneering work and was imbued with exploratory spirit. He was a scientist capable of combining theory with experiment and integrating science and engineering technology, and an outstanding organizer and leader of scientific research.

Comrade Deng Jiaxian decided to serve the motherland when he was a young man. He loved the party, and he firmly implemented the party's correct lines, principles, and policies. As a party member, he upheld party principles, and was highly conscious of organizational discipline. In the political and ideological fields, he always set strict requirements for himself in light of the standards set for Communist Party members. He was honest and upright in performing his official duties. Over the past several decades, he dedicated himself heart and soul to his work and to serving the people wholeheartedly.

Comrade Deng Jiaxian worked democratically, maintaining close ties with the masses. He was open and aboveboard, humble, enthusiastic, and approachable, and he took the interests of the whole into account. Although he worked at several leading posts, he never considered himself a leader. Because he was good at listening to other people's opinions and at uniting with other comrades, and was always concerned with young people's growth and improvement, he was respected and loved by his colleagues.

I. 4 Aug 86

K 8

CHINA
PRC NATIONAL AFFAIRS

Under the party's leadership, he and other scientists of the older generation trained a large number of enterprising, earnest, and cooperative scientists and technicians who are brave in tackling key problems.

For several decades Comrade Deng Jiaxian worked selflessly as an unknown hero who sought neither fame nor wealth. Then he broke down from being overworked. Even when he was seriously ill he did not forget China's scientific and technological development, and he kept advising the development of the nation's advanced technology. What Comrade Deng Jiaxian did was truly what he often advocated -- "seeking neither fame nor wealth, and working with the goal of catching up with advanced world level." Although he was not well known, his contributions will forever be recorded in the nation's annals. He was truly worthy of the name of being a fine son of the nation, an outstanding CPC member, and an outstanding representative of Chinese intellectuals. His death is a great loss to the Chinese people, the Chinese Armed Forces, and the Chinese scientific and technological circles. To mourn him today, we should turn sorrow into strength. We should emulate his spirit of dedicating himself entirely to building a strong country, to developing scientific research for national defense, and to leading fellow workers to work ceaselessly, defying danger and personal safety. We should emulate his noble characteristics of disregarding fame and gain, bearing burdens willingly and quietly, and being willing to remain an unknown hero. We should emulate his high sense of political responsibilities of constantly trying to do a better job, and consistently giving priority to the interests of the state. We should emulate his fine conduct in earnest scholarly research, remaining humble and cautious, being approachable, going deep into the realities of life, and uniting with the masses. We should carry forward his unfinished task, redouble our efforts, continue to work hard and press forward to achieve the nation's four modernizations, and scale the heights of science and technology!

Eternal glory to Comrade Deng Jiaxian!

WAN LI ADDRESSES NATIONAL SOFT SCIENCE SYMPOSIUM

OW010121 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1254 GMT 31 Jul 86

[RENMIN RIBAO reporter Chen Chujia and XINHUA Reporter Wu Ming]

[Text] Beijing, 31 Jul (XINHUA) -- At the national symposium on soft science research that concluded today, Wan Li, member of the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee and vice premier of the State Council, said: Developing socialist democracy fully and adopting scientific and democratic policy decision-making constitute a vital part of the reform in China's political system.

In his speech, entitled: "The Democratization of Policy Decision-Making and the Adoption of Scientific Methods are vital parts of the reform of the Political System," Wan Li said: due to the influence of China's centuries-old feudal society and small production economy, imperfect legislation and problems with cadres regarding their quality and democratic work style, we have not yet established a rigorous system and procedure for policy decision-making, nor have we had an adequate support system, consultancy system, appraisal system, supervision system, and feedback system for that purpose. Even at present, the practice of relying on the experience of the leaders in making policy decisions is still common and prevalent. It is already too late to make timely corrections or set things straight when a policy decision is found seriously wrong. This kind of situation, where policy decisions are blindly or hastily made, has been going on for many years already. The time to effect a change in this situation is overdue. Otherwise, our socialist system will remain imperfect and the national economy will not be able to develop continuously and steadily. Solving this problem is an extremely important aspect of reforming the political system. By tackling this issue of effecting democratic and scientific policy decisions, we will be able to improve greatly and consolidate China's socialist system; help the hundreds of millions of people strengthen their sense of responsibility as masters of their own destiny whipping up their enthusiasm and creativeness; and give full play to the superiority of the socialist system.

Wan Li pointed out: The key to effecting democratic and scientific policy decisions lies in the leadership at all levels. It is necessary to conduct reeducation in the need for democratic and scientific policy decision-making throughout the party and the nation, especially among the leading party and government cadres at all levels. The responsibility of the leadership is to formulate strategies, work out plans, shape policies, manage, and give cadres their job assignments. To fulfill this responsibility, the leadership needs to make policy decisions. Therefore, to make policy decisions is the most fundamental duty of the leaders. The leading cadres at all levels in China in general are essentially good. They demonstrate basic qualifications and abilities as leaders. However, a problem common to many cadres is an insufficient awareness of the importance of democratic and scientific policy decision-making and necessary abilities. He said: In order to solve this problem thoroughly, our party and government leadership departments must adopt various means and methods in a planned manner and step by step to help leading cadres at all levels raise their scientific and cultural standards and improve their skills to make overall policy decisions; encourage them to study hard and overcome the narrow views and concepts of small production that may possibly exist; and help them consciously foster the fine work style in respecting science and democracy. Each leadership department must have its own team to do research for making policy decisions. Each leader should have several friends with courage and insight and full of idea. Particularly he should have some friends who dare to offer advice and differing views and speak without reservations.

Wan Li emphatically pointed out: In order to develop scientific theories, the first thing to do is to create a political environment marked by democracy, equality, and consultation.

It is essential to respect the people's democratic right in expressing their views. The leaders must allow people to voice different opinions, even objections. Some leaders often love to regard the research department under their control as a tool to rig up various kinds of "theoretical bases" for any policy decision they have made. This kind of so-called "scientific" basis for making a policy decision is even more fraudulent and dangerous. It is even worse than making a policy decision without any valid reason. Leading officials may disagree with researchers' views, brush aside their conclusions or turn down their suggestions, but they must not force researchers to change views or conclusions against their own will to suit theirs. In order to provide a greater guarantee for effecting democratic and scientific policy decision-making in China, we need to adopt legislative measures to give legal protection to people engaged in policy research and gradually make our policy decisions systematic and rational. He said: In order to create a political environment marked by democracy, equality, and consultation, we must unswervingly implement the policy of "Letting a hundred flowers blossom and a hundred schools of thought contend." This policy is a firm and unshakable strategic principle in China's political life, in the fields of ideology, theory, and cultural development. This is an important indication of a high degree of socialist democracy.

Wan Li Addresses National Soft Science Symposium

Wan Li said: We stressed the need to implement the "double hundred" policy and carry out discussions freely. However, that does not mean that we may deviate from the guidance of Marxist ideas. The basic theories of Marxism are objective, universal truth. Marxism is not dogma or a bible, but a guide for our actions. Marxism itself is being constantly developed and enriched. Under no circumstances should we reject the various new theories and achievements created by men of the contemporary era as "sugar-coated bullets" and heretical beliefs under the pretext of safeguarding the "purity" of Marxism. We must verify them by means of practice, assimilate whatever is scientific and continuously enrich the various theories of Marxism.

On the question of soft science, Wan Li said: To strengthen our research work in soft science is essential in developing our modernization program. Science and technology are gigantic forces in promoting social developments. This not only implies that scientific and technological achievements can greatly increase labor productivity when they are directly applied in production. Even more important is the fact that as a comprehensive system of knowledge and an instrument of thinking, science and technology may help us observe and analyze the complex and changeable economic and social phenomena in an overall manner and make accurate appraisals and judgements. In this way, they will help people make policy decisions with a scientific approach on an even larger scale and promote even more vigorously the development of the entire society and progress in science and technology. Precisely this is an important task for conducting research in soft science. China's research in soft science is the product of the work of our party and government in making policy decisions through summoning up their positive and negative experience and adhering to the ideological line of seeking truth from facts. It is a product that meets the urgent needs of promoting economic and social development during the new period when we are implementing the policy of opening the country to the outside and making reforms. It is also the product of developing science and technology highly in the contemporary era. In order to push research in soft science to a new stage, we must adopt legislative measures to bring legal protection to people engaged in policy research.

We must be prepared to attach great importance to soft science, further popularize it and gradually make it an industry through several years' efforts. We must continuously enrich the theories and methods in conducting research in soft science, further develop them, and create new ones. Those engaged in soft science research must earnestly raise their political and professional standards. They must have not only a high sense of political responsibility and profound devotion, but also broad knowledge and rich experience in many fields. At the same time, we must give the necessary support to those engaged in soft science research by supplying them with funds and reference materials and creating favorable material conditions for them.

Wu Mingyu, vice minister of the State Scientific and Technological Commission, presided over today's symposium. Chen Zhaidao, Qian Xuesen, and other leading comrades also attended the symposium.

The national symposium on soft science research sponsored by the State Scientific and Technological Commission began on 27 July. It was attended by more than 300 soft science researchers and responsible persons of the departments concerned. During the symposium, they exchanged information and experience in conducting research in soft science over the past few years, discussed issues concerning promotion of soft science research and effecting democratic and scientific policy decision-making, and offered many valuable suggestions on promoting economic and social developments in China.

TOP LEADERS ATTEND ARMY DAY RECEPTION 31 JULY

HK011042 [Editorial Report] Beijing Domestic Television Service in Mandarin at 1020 GMT on 31 July, during its regular evening "News Hookup" program, shows a 1.5-minute film clip of top officials' attendance at Beijing's 31 July Army Day reception, including the presence of He Changgong, in a wheelchair, identified by the announcer as a "Standing Committee member of the CPC Central Advisory Commission."

The film opens with shots of Zhang Aiping (in PLA Uniform), identified by the announcer as state councillor and minister of national defense, entering a reception hall in the Great Hall of the People, in the company of the following leaders (in order of appearance): Yang Dezhi (in PLA uniform), Hong Xuezhi (in PLA uniform), Qin Jiwei (in PLA uniform), Ye Fei, Wang Ping (in PLA uniform), Li Desheng (in PLA uniform), Chen Zaidao, and He Changgong, in a wheelchair. At this point, the announcer states: "Attending the reception are: Party and State leaders Yang Dezhi, Qin Jiwei, and Ye Fei; CPC Central Advisory Commission Standing Committee members Wang Ping, Li Desheng, and He Changgong; Central Military Commission member Hong Xuezhi; and CPPCC National Committee Vice Chairman Chen Zaidao and Qian Xuesen."

The film then shows Zhang Aiping delivering a speech at the reception given by the Ministry of National Defense, in the presence of Yang Dezhi, Qin Jiwei, Hong Xuezhi, Li Desheng, Ye Fei, He Changgong, Chen Zaidao, Qian Xuesen, and military attaches of foreign embassies (names not given) in Beijing. Wang Ping is not shown on camera.

I. 4 Aug 86

K 12

CHINA
PRC NATIONAL AFFAIRS

WAN LI, OTHERS ATTEND 1 AUG ARMY DAY GATHERING

OWO20049 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1513 GMT 1 Aug 86

[Excerpts] Beijing, 1 Aug (XINHUA) -- Over 10,000 PLA veteran cadres joined people from all walks of life and PLA commanders and fighters of the capital at a large-scale gathering to warmly celebrate the PLA's glorious festival.

Leading Comrades Wan Li, Yang Dezhi, Li Desheng, Huang Huoqing, Xheng Zihua, and Zhang Aiping attended the happy gathering and had cordial talks with retired veteran Army cadres, extending festival-day greetings to them. [passage omitted]

The gathering lasted for 3 hours.

Today's gathering was organized by the PLA General Political Department. One more gathering will be held tomorrow.

PLA LEADERS INSPECT BORDER DEFENSE UNITS

HKO20137 Ihasa Xizang Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 1 Aug 86

[Excerpts] On Army Day, PLA Deputy Chief of Staff He Qizhong and Chengdu Military Region Commander Fu Guanyou led work teams to border defense outposts to visit the commanders and fighters who are in the frontline of Xizang's border defenses all year round. [passage omitted]

On 31 July, He Qizhong and his work team visited a number of outposts more than 43,00 meters above sea-level. He Qizhong seriously listened to an introductory speech given by Xizang Military District Commander Jiang Hongquan, who was accompanying him, and to reports given by cadres of the units. He felt satisfied with the units' combat-readiness, duty performance, work and study, and daily routines. He Qizhong also inspected the units' quarters, clubs, canteens, and so on. He asked the fighters whether they were used to this life, whether their bedding was damp, and whether the food was good. He also told the comrades accompanying him that implements needed by the companies in daily life should be issued on the largest possible scale.

When He Qizhong heard that postal communications were difficult at a certain place on the plateau, and many cadres and fighters there even found it hard to find a mate, he encouraged them, saying: You have a hard life guarding this place. This task is also very glorious. You suffer in order that the people of the whole country need not suffer. The commanders and fighters were very grateful for the concern of the general staff leader, and were greatly encouraged and stimulated by it.

The comrades of the work team led by Chengdu Military Region Commanders Fu Quanyou and Deputy Commander Zhang Taiheng travelled over 2,000 kilometers and ascended to nearly 10 outposts over 4,300 meters above sea-level in the course of their work inspection and their visits to cadres and fighters.

The two work teams also issued the border defense commanders and fighters with comfort letters, recorders, cameras, and other cultural and sports apparatus.

ARMY-WIDE DISCUSSIONS ON 'CORRECT ATTITUDE'

OW021147 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 31 Jul 86

[Text] A number of PLA units have conducted discussions on how to take a correct attitude toward soldiers' gains versus losses, thereby strengthening cadres' and fighters' love of the army and sharpening their sense of responsibility to devote themselves to the national defense.

Since April of this year, a certain mine-sweeping fleet convoy of the PLA Navy, a certain division of the Nanjing Military Region, and a certain regiment of the Beijing Military Region have successively conducted full discussions on how to take a correct attitude toward soldiers caused by economic restructuring and the policy of opening to the outside world, as well as the army streamlining and reorganization, the masses were organized to distinguish between ideological rights and wrongs through the self-education method.

In the past, cadres of the second battalion of that certain regiment would contrast their own situation with those of rich households, of small families where the husband and wife were together, and of classmates working successfully in local government. The cadres would complain that they were at a great disadvantage financially, emotionally, and careerwise. In the course of the large-scale discussion, they changed this three-way contrast into another one: Contrasting their situations with the revolutionary leaders' teachings and the people's expectations, with those comrades-in-arms who had sacrificed their lives, and with the criterion for Communist Party members, they felt that they lagged far behind in all fields. After such a contrast, they felt more compelled to devote themselves to national defense. Cadres and fighters have said that the discussion of gains versus losses is a very practical and profound educational experience in the outlook on life and in soldiers professional ethics.

Yu Qiuli, director of the PLA General Political Department, recently affirmed these units' experience and ordered that this full discussion on how to take a correct attitude toward soldiers' gains versus losses be conducted throughout the army step by step, in a planned way, and under guidance. Now, this discussion is being conducted throughout the Army.

ANTICHEMICAL WARFARE CORPS EMBODY MODERNIZATION

OW021028 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1108 GMT 1 Aug 86

[By reporters Li Yuezhu, Xiong Zhengyan]

[Text] Beijing, 1 Aug (XINHUA) -- The young, technologically specialized Antichemical Warfare Corps of China's armed forces has become an indispensable component in today's joint operations of the various arms and services. This unit's antichemical capacity for combatting nuclear and chemical attacks has reached advanced world levels.

In his talk to reporters on the eve of Army Day, an official of the General Staff Headquarters Antichemical Weapons Department pointed out: The reason for China to establish and develop the antichemical warfare corps is to fight against possible nuclear and chemical arms attacks initiated by invaders.

I. 4 Aug 86

K 14

CHINA
PRC NATIONAL AFFAIRS

After more than 30 years of efforts to modernize the Chinese antichemical warfare corps, some satisfactory results have been achieved:

-- Combined arms units have the basic defensive ability to combat nuclear and chemical weapons attacks, while the specialized arms units possess some degree of antichemical protection capability. Thus, all the Armed Forces have initially established a protective system that is geared to mass protection by specialized units.

-- The Antichemical warfare corps has trained a great number of cadres and construction personnel who specialize in antichemical warfare. More than 14,000 such cadres and personnel trained by the Antichemical Warfare Institute have been assigned to the whole Armed Forces and all the localities throughout the country, and many of them have become high-ranked commanders and researchers in the Armed Forces.

-- The research in antichemical science has attained great successes. Our armed forces' antichemical equipment is now basically complete, manufactured domestically, and fully modernized. During the Sixth 5-Year Plan, 40 of the 277 scientific and technological achievements made by the antichemical scientific research departments won awards from the state and the whole army.

-- The corps took part in each of China's nuclear tests and satisfactorily accomplished the tasks of testing technologies, checking the effects of experiments, and ensuring safety.

-- The Antichemical Warfare Corps has brought its advantages in technology and equipment into full play, participating in rescue and relief work and supporting China's socialist construction. After the severe earthquake in Tangshan on 28 July, 1976, the Antichemical Warfare Corps dispatched 68 disinfectant vehicles to join the earthquake relief work and to spray more than 700 metric tons of disinfectant, thus making great contributions to preventing serious disease outbreaks after the disaster. Meanwhile, members have assisted in handling radioactive and chemical leak accidents on many occasions, thereby ensuring the health and safety of the people.

AIR FORCE AWARDS CERTIFICATES TO 400 PILOTS

OW021058 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 2130 GMT 31 Jul 86

[Text] According to a JIEFANGJUN BAO dispatch, the Air Force units stationed in Beijing presented certificates and medals of honor to 400 pilots on 31 July. Such certificates and medals were awarded to pilots for the first time in the history of the Air Force. The certificates and medals were divided into four classes -- special class, first class, second class and third class.

AIR FORCE FLIERS RECEIVE GRADES, TITLES

HK020520 Hong Kong ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE in Chinese 1305 GMT 31 Jul 86

[Text] At present, some 80 percent of Chinese Air Force fliers have been given their grades and titles.

According to the grading assessment, which was started in July 1985, the grades and titles are given in accordance with the plane model and job nature and after strictly examining the flying skill, military tactical proficiency, flight safety, and total flying hours of the fliers.

In the examination, the first batch of fliers were variously given the first grade, second grade, third grade, and fourth grade. In terms of their job nature, they were given the titles flyer, navigator, signal and shooting staff, signalman, gunner, and flight instructor. The special and first grades will be examined and approved by the Air Force headquarters, while the second grade will be examined and approved by the military region Air Force. The third grade will be examined and approved by the aviation school.

This morning, a certain flying unit held a rally to present grade certificates and medals. The fliers who were awarded grades and titles were each given a shining grade medal and an exquisitely designed grade certificate.

PLA INCREASES RESEARCH ON DEFENSE STRATEGY

HK020426 Beijing CHINA DAILY in English 2 Aug 86 p 1

[By Staff reporter Wang Changyi]

[Text] The People's Liberation Army (PLA) is stepping up its research on defence strategy.

At the same time, it is cooperating with Chinese civilian research organizations and foreign institutions in research on military theories, according to senior leaders of the PLA's Academy of Military Science.

Zheng Wenhan, president of the academy, and Wang Chenghan, its political commissar, told CHINA DAILY yesterday that intensification of research was spurred by the Central Military Commission's decision last year to shift defence strategy, which has been based on a long-time assumption that there would be "an early war, a major war and a nuclear war," to construction in a peaceful period.

"This was a major change in the guiding concept of China's national defence," Zheng said.

He said that events of the past year showed that this strategic change has the following characteristics:

- Massive reduction of military forces.
- Many military facilities turning to civilian use to aid economic construction.
- Intensified study of modern technology and equipment and their impact on future wars.
- More vigorous research in modern warfare strategy and tactics.

"The Central Military Commission's decision has also provided a basis for present national defence research," the political commissar pointed out.

I. 4 Aug 86

K 16

CHINA
PRC NATIONAL AFFAIRS

One of the academy's major projects at the moment is the study of defence strategies up to the year 2000.

This study, to be completed in about two years, according to the president of the academy, includes research on both the international and domestic situation, the aim and prospects of national defence, military strategies and new technology and weaponry systems.

Last month, the academy was host to more than 100 military and civilian scholars at a symposium on national defence and systems engineering. More than 60 theses were presented.

"We are also ready to establish links with foreign research institutions in military and strategic studies," Wang said.

CUSTOMS BRINGS SMUGGLING UNDER CONTROL

OW030757 Beijing XINHUA in English 0739 GMT 3 Aug 86

[Text] Beijing August 3 (XINHUA) -- Chinese customs has basically brought under control large-scale smuggling which had raged for years, today's Overseas Edition of the "PEOPLE'S DAILY" reported.

Statistics of the General Administration of Customs show that 8,899 cases of smuggling involving a total of 329 million yuan (about 96.6 million U.S. dollars) were cracked in the first six months of this year.

A customs official said that some of the cases took place in last year or the year before.

He said that the goods smuggled into China were generally wrist watches, nylon products, cosmetics and other goods for daily use this year, compared to cars and video recorders last year.

While goods smuggled into China were on the decrease, there was marked increase in the goods smuggled out, notably raw silk, fish fry and live and fresh farm produce.

The paper reported that the Chinese customs has increased anti-contraband personnel and improved the facilities in recent years.

An anti-contraband fleet patrols China's seas while sophisticated facilities, telecommunications equipment and computers have been installed in the custom houses.

The customs has also strengthened cooperation with related international organizations and law-enforcement organs in foreign countries.

OPEN POLICY HELPS JIANGSU ECONOMY FLOURISH

OW020412 Beijing XINHUA in English 0153 GMT 2 Aug 86

[Text] Nanjing, August 2 (XINHUA) -- Jiangsu Province on China's east coast is continuing to flourish as the country's leading industrial province under the policy of opening to the outside world. Local officials said today Jiangsu's first-half industrial output value rose 9.4 percent over 1985 to 45.8 billion yuan. Total industrial output value was 86.3 billion yuan in 1985, when Jiangsu surpassed Shanghai as the country's industrial leader.

The key to Jiangsu's prosperity has been its successful export program, one of the officials said.

"The export brought in foreign currency that -- like foreign investment -- has enabled enterprises to buy foreign technology," he said. "And with new technology, they upgraded their factories and improved the quality of their products." The port city of Nantong, for example, in 1985 was able to export 65 percent of its manufactured goods, up from 40 percent a year earlier, thanks to imported technology, according to the official.

With government approval, Jiangsu began opening its major cities to foreign trade and investment in 1984. These included the ports of Nantong and Lianyungang and the inland cities of Suzhou, Wuxi and Changzhou. By 1985, the five cities were producing nearly 58 percent of the province's total industrial output value and earning 66.3 percent of their foreign exchange.

"For the most part, their success was a product of economic relations with the outside world," said a Jiangsu official. The province's economy this year has been further enhanced by the opening of the inland cities of Nanjing and Zhangjiang to foreign investment and trade.

SHANDONG'S LIANG BUTING VISITS PLA UNITS

SK020358 Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 1 Aug 86

[Text] On the morning of 1 August, during their rural investigation tour in Rongcheng County, the leading comrades of the provincial CPC Committee and the provincial People's Government, including Liang Buting, secretary of the provincial CPC Committee, who were accompanied by the responsible comrades of the Yantai City CPC Committee, visited the PLA units on the islands to extend their festive greetings to the commanders and fighters.

During their visit, Comrade Liang Buting stated: On the occasion of Army Day, I, on behalf of the party committees and governments at provincial, city, and county levels, extend cordial greetings to you, PLA commanders and fighters, and express my heartfelt thanks for your new achievements scored in the border defense of the motherland and for your outstanding contributions to supporting the local program of building the four modernizations.

Comrades of the PLA units also affirmed that they would certainly live up to the expectations of the local party committees and governments and that they pledge to further do a good job in carrying out the army-civilian campaign of building civilized units in order to safeguard the smooth progress of building the four modernizations.

JOURNAL VIEWS GUANGDONG ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

HK301354 Guangzhou KAIFANG in Chinese No 7, 8 Jul 86 pp 10, 11

[Article by Zeng Zhiyun of the Guangdong Provincial Planning Commission: "Opening Up Brings Guangdong's Economy to a New Stage of Development" -- capitalized passages published in boldface]

[Text] Between 1979 and 1985, the average annual growth rate of Guangdong's gross industrial and agricultural output value higher than that in the 26 years prior to 1978, and the average annual growth rate of its national income was 12.2 percent, 6.7 percent higher than that in the 26 years prior to 1978. All this is characteristic of a high overall growth rate. In these 7 years, industry was the most important material producing department, accounting for 47.3 percent of the increase in the growth output value, and leading agriculture, the second most important material producing department, by 21 percent. Non-necessities and consumer goods accounted for about 50 percent of the increase in industrial output value in these 7 years. THIS SHOWS THAT THE RAPID GROWTH RATE OF THE NATIONAL ECONOMY WAS MAINLY A RESULT OF GUANGDONG'S INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND, IN PARTICULAR, OF THE SPECTACULAR INCREASE IN THE CONSUMPTION OF NON-NECESSITIES. THIS IS A BASIC CHARACTERISTIC OF THE PATTERN OF THE GROWTH OF GUANGDONG'S NATIONAL ECONOMY BETWEEN 1979 AND 1985.

Since 1979, the central authorities have been implementing "a special policy and flexible measures" in Guangdong, with the result that the province has been able to take the lead in opening itself to the world and in revitalizing the domestic economy. Strongly influenced by two factors, namely the introduction of capital, technology, and consumption patterns from abroad and the substantive progress in the reform of the distribution, planning, and pricing systems, the overall characteristics of the province's national economy have profoundly changed. WHAT IS FUNDAMENTALLY SIGNIFICANT IS THAT ITS ECONOMY SYSTEM IS GRADUALLY DEVELOPING FROM A "CLOSED SYSTEM" INTO AN "OPEN SYSTEM" AND THAT CONSUMPTION IS GRADUALLY TAKING THE PLACE OF ACCUMULATION AS THE DOMINANT MOTIVE FORCE BEHIND ECONOMIC GROWTH. THE INTRODUCTION OF THE MARKET FACTOR HAS GIVEN NEW IMPETUS TO ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT.

Thanks to the comprehensive reform of the rural economy structure, the province's long suppressed economic potential has been liberated by the popularization of the system of contracted responsibilities with payment linked to output precipitating the downfall of the management system based on the principle of "taking grain as the key link" and has led to an extensive restructuring of the rural economy. The rapid development of the production of industrial crops, forestry, animal husbandry, fishery, and sideline production has brought about a sharp increase in the peasants' monetary income. Between 1979 and 1985, the average annual growth rate of the peasants' annual per capita net income was 14.4 percent. In addition to the increase in the supply of agricultural and sideline products, the readjustment of the purchasing prices of agricultural products also played an important role in bringing about the increase in the peasants' monetary income. Between 1979 and 1982 [as published], the purchasing prices of agricultural and sideline products were raised, with the result that the peasants actual income increased by 6 billion yuan. [paragraph continues]

On the other hand, thanks to the reform of the distribution and wage systems, the wages of the workers of enterprises in the cities and towns also increased significantly. Between 1979 and 1985, the average wages of workers increased by 11.8 percent each year on the average. WITH THE SUBSTANTIAL INCREASE IN THEIR INCOME, THE RURAL AND URBAN DWELLERS COULD NATURALLY MEET THEIR DAY-TO-DAY NEEDS. HOWEVER, GIVEN THE SLUGGISH DEVELOPMENT OF CULTURAL AND OTHER SERVICES AND THE LOW PRICES OF HOUSES, MUCH CURRENCY WAS ABSORBED BY THE CONSUMER GOODS MARKET.

The development of the economic structure from a "closed system" into an "open system" has contributed to quickening the pace of the development of economic and technological cooperation with foreigners and of the use of foreign capital. Between 1979 and 1985, the province signed 62,000 contracts for the use of \$9.52 billion of foreign capital. However, the actual amount of foreign capital used was \$2.7 billion only. By allowing the enterprises to retain more profits and by empowering them to invest, the province has enabled the enterprises and various localities to invest their money in a wider range of projects. ON THE ONE HAND, THE RAPIDLY GROWING DEMAND FOR NON-NECESSITIES AND CONSUMER GOODS HAS BROUGHT STRONG PRESSURE. HOWEVER, ON THE OTHER HAND, THE REFORMS HAVE MADE POSSIBLE THE ABSORPTION OF VAST AMOUNTS OF FOREIGN AND CHINESE CAPITAL, TECHNOLOGY, FACILITIES, AND RAW AND PROCESSED MATERIALS BY THE PRODUCTION OF CONSUMER GOODS AND NON-NECESSITIES. ALL THIS HAS NATURALLY LED TO THE EXTRAORDINARY GROWTH OF THE PRODUCTION OF NON-NECESSITIES AND CONSUMER GOODS.

Tertiary industry rapidly developed. Between 1978 and 1984 [as published], the gross output value of tertiary industry rose from 25.8 percent of the GNP [Gross National Product] to 27.5 percent and the number of workers in tertiary industry rose from 12.2 percent of the labor force to 15.9 percent. Although tertiary industry is not too well-developed in Guangdong at present, it can be seen that in the 6 years between 1978 and 1984, tertiary industry was able to contribute another 1.7 percent of the GNP and absorb another 3.7 percent of the labor force. This growth rate is basically close to those in the developed capitalist countries in times of high economic growth rates. For example, between the early fifties and the early eighties, the ratio of workers employed in tertiary industry in four major Western European countries, namely the FRG, France, Britain, and Italy, to the total number of workers employed in these countries grew at an average annual rate of between 0.4 and 0.8 percent. All this suggests that THE ABSORPTION OF A SUBSTANTIAL AMOUNT OF LABOR FORCE BY TERTIARY INDUSTRY IN AN EFFORT TO ADAPT ITSELF TO THE RAPID DEVELOPMENT OF PRODUCTIVE FORCES, THE RESTRUCTURING OF THE PRODUCTION SETUP, AND THE REDISTRIBUTION OF WORKERS ARE INDICATORS THAT THE DEVELOPMENT OF GUANGDONG'S COMMODITY ECONOMY AND OF THE DIVISION OF LABOR IN THE PROVINCE IS BEING GRADUALLY LIFTED ONTO A NEW PLANE.

The importance of foreign trade to its national economy grew rapidly. Between 1979 and 1985, the total volume of locally conducted import and export trade grew at an average annual rate of 20.3 percent. In 1985, the total volume of export and import trade accounted for 15 percent of the GNP, 3 percent higher than the 12 percent in 1978. This growth rate is quite close to those in those developing countries that have experienced high growth rates. [paragraph continues]

For example, between 1966 and 1980, the total volume of Brazil's export and import trade claimed an additional 0.4 percent of its GNP each year on the average. THE RAPID DEVELOPMENT OF GUANGDONG'S FOREIGN TRADE INDICATES THAT IT IS JOINING THE INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC ORDER, AND LEAVING BEHIND ITS CLOSE ECONOMIC SYSTEM, WHICH HAS EXISTED FOR A LONG TIME.

There were obvious changes in the internal setup of industry. The output value of the three industries responsible for the production of the three major durable consumer goods, that is, the electronics industry, the production of household mechanical products, and the production of household metallic products, which accounted for 7.5 percent in 1978 and 18 percent in 1985 of the province's gross industrial output value, rose from 1.33 billion yuan in 1978 to 8.22 billion yuan in 1985; the output value of the textile industry, which accounted for 6.8 percent in 1978 and 10 percent in 1985 of the gross industrial output value, rose from 1.35 billion yuan in 1978 to 4.56 billion yuan in 1985; and the output value of the building industry, which accounted for 6.8 percent in 1978 and 12.3 percent of the total product of society, rose from 2.42 billion yuan in 1979 to 12.2 billion yuan in 1985. The rapid expansion of these industries led to the vigorous development of a number of supporting industries, such as chemical industry, the processing of metals, household garment production, and building materials industry, thus giving impetus to the development of production. THE OUTCOME OF THESE CHANGES IN THE INDUSTRIAL STRUCTURE SHOWS THAT SEVERAL INDUSTRIES, WHICH WILL PLAY A LEADING ROLE IN BRINGING ABOUT HIGH ECONOMIC GROWTH RATES, ARE ESTABLISHING THEMSELVES AS THE PROVINCE'S DOMINANT INDUSTRIES.

According to the above analysis, GUANGDONG'S NATIONAL ECONOMY HAS ENTERED A NEW STAGE OF DEVELOPMENT. THIS STAGE, WHICH IS DOMINATED BY THE PRODUCTION OF NON-NECESSITIES AND CONSUMER GOODS AND CHARACTERIZED BY RAPID ASCENSION FROM A LOW ECONOMIC LEVEL TO A HIGHER ONE, IS SOMETHING EXPERIENCED, OR TO BE EXPERIENCED, BY ALL DEVELOPED AND DEVELOPING COUNTRIES. ALTHOUGH THE PROCESS IS AN ABRUPT ONE, IT IS GOVERNED BY IMPLICIT GENERAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT LAWS. WHAT IS SPECIAL ABOUT THIS PROCESS IS THAT IT IS NOT MAINLY ACCELERATED BY GRADUAL SCIENTIFIC, TECHNOLOGICAL, AND CULTURAL DEVELOPMENT. OF DECISIVE IMPORTANCE ARE THE STIMULATION CAUSED BY EXTERNAL FACTORS AND THE CHANGES THAT FACILITATE THE WORKING OF AN ECONOMIC STRUCTURE.

SHANTOU, GUANGDONG, DESIGNATED ENTRY, EXIT PORT

OW311457 Beijing XINHUA in English 1409 GMT 31 Jul 86

[Text] Guangzhou, July 31 (XINHUA) -- Shantou Airport has been designated an entry and exit port with the approval of the State Council, the provincial government of Guangdong announced today.

It is being expanded to eventually handle foreign planes. At present, its use is limited to Chinese planes flying the Shantou-Hong Kong-Bangkok route.

The 60 million yuan-expansion project started earlier this month and will be completed at the end of December.

Shantou is one of the four special economic zones in Guangdong, where flexible policies are pursued to attract foreign investment. It is the native place for more than six million Overseas Chinese, Chinese foreigners and Hong Kong and Macao residents.

NI ZHIFU SPEECH ON SPIRITUAL CIVILIZATION

SK011100 Tianjin TIANJIN RIBAO in Chinese 22 Jul 86 pp 1, 2

[Speech by Ni Zhifu, member of the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee and secretary of the Tianjin Municipal CPC Committee, at 21 July municipal meeting to study and discuss strategies for building socialist spiritual civilization: "We Must Persist in Correct Guiding Ideology To Discuss the Strategies for Building Socialist Spiritual Civilization"]

[Text] Comrades:

Grasping the two civilizations simultaneously is the fundamental principle for guiding socialist modernization. Since we have strategic goals for economic construction and the Seventh 5-Year Plan, it is necessary for us to define strategies and an overall plan for developing spiritual civilization. Thus, the municipal CPC Committee decided to launch activities to study and discuss strategies for the long-term development of socialist spiritual civilization, and has made opinions on formulating a plan for the short-term development of spiritual civilization in the Seventh 5-Year Plan. I hope that CPC committees at all levels pay close attention to the development of spiritual civilization and grasp the work in accordance with the opinions of Comrade Dinghua. We must persist in the correct guiding ideology to study and discuss the strategies for building spiritual civilization and to formulate a plan for developing spiritual civilization. I hope that the people will pay attention to the following few tasks.

1. We should approach the significance of spiritual civilization from a high strategic plane, and the strategic position of spiritual civilization should be fully embodied in the plan for development.

The general task and goal of the party in the new period is to build of country into a culturally advanced and highly democratic modern socialist state. Culturally advanced embodies both material and spiritual civilizations. Economic construction is inseparable from ideological, cultural, democratic and legal construction, as they are closely related to each other and are regarded as a whole. Simultaneously, we must also notice that socialist spiritual civilization not only has a great pushing effect on material civilization but also guarantees a correct orientation for developing material civilization. We must pay full attention to spiritual civilization and conscientiously put the work of building spiritual civilization on the course of serving the realization of the party's general task and goals in the new period.

2. Upgrading the quality of the people is the fundamental goal of spiritual civilization; thus, we must proceed from this to launch activities to study and discuss the strategies for developing spiritual civilization.

Building socialist spiritual civilization is a grand project involving all of society. Each and every component of spiritual civilization has its special features and functions. The fundamental goal of the activities of developing spiritual civilization is to upgrade the scientific, educational, ideological, and moral levels of the people of all nationalities and to enable the vast numbers of people to become persons with lofty ideals, moral integrity, education, and a sense of discipline. [paragraph continues]

The reform which we are carrying out requires the whole society to foster the spirit of enthusiastically making advances and keeping forging ahead; to eliminate outdated, dark, and superstitious ideas; to get rid of feudalism influences; to resist the corrosive influence of bourgeois ideology; and to create fine ideological and social environments. Solving these problems to vigorously upgrade the whole people's ideological and political quality and educational level is an urgent matter as well as a matter of fundamental importance. We must closely concentrate on the fundamental goal of cultivating new socialist persons to arrange the overall plan for building the spiritual civilization and to formulate the plan for developing the work in all fields in order to ensure that all items of building the spiritual civilization promote each other. In order to realize this goal, I hope that the social scientific workers and the natural scientific workers will go forward hand in hand and make advances side by side.

3. All of our work and the activities to study and discuss the strategies for building spiritual civilization should be carried out under the guidance of Marxism.

Marxism, which is regarded as the scientific world outlook of the proletariat, is the most important component part of socialist ideology and plays an important role in guiding spiritual civilization. Persistently regarding Marxism as a guidance is a fundamental question for building spiritual civilization.

In order to achieve this, the most important thing at present is to treat Marxism with a scientific approach. It is wrong to regard Marxism as ossified dogma, and hold that at no time should we break with the principles and viewpoints put forward by the authors of the Marxist classics. Similarly, it is also wrong to think that Marxism is outdated, ineffective, and deviates from the fundamental tenets of Marxism. We should both adhere to the Marxist stand, viewpoints and methods and have the courage to discard certain definitions that have been proved to be incompatible with the actual situation through practice, and replace them with new principles. With a unified understanding of this, and resolutely implementing the "double-hundred" policy, we will certainly be able to grasp the correct orientation of the activities to study and discuss strategies and carry them out in a lively and creative manner. Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, upholding the ideological line and creative spirit of seeking truth from facts, the CPC Central Committee has made ceaseless efforts to sum up new experiences and solve new problems and new contradictions in the process to build socialism with Chinese characteristics, thus greatly enriching and developing Marxism. When carrying out the study and discussion activities, we should pay attention to earnestly studying the party's important documents issued since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee.

4. The building of spiritual civilization should be geared to the needs of economic structural reform and should be carried out in close coordination with the political structural reform. The self-development of every component part of the spiritual civilization should also be imbued with the spirit of reform.

The only way to accomplish the four modernizations is reform. The building of spiritual civilization should correspond with reform, provide a relaxed and harmonious environment for reform, and provide favorable conditions for the development of new productive forces so as to ensure that reform proceeds along a correct direction. [paragraph continues]

We should both greatly develop the commodity economy and oppose "putting money above everything else;" both adhere to the principle of distribution according to work and oppose being preoccupied with personal income and the idea of "working according to payment;" both grant greater autonomy to enterprises to invigorate them and enable enterprises to subordinate themselves to the overall and long-term interests of the state; and both further open to the outside world and resist the corrosive influence of bourgeois ideas and life style. Following the deepening of the economic structural reform, the tasks for the political and cultural reform have also been put forward, and the people's ideas will also change in line with the changes in political, economic, and social activities. In conducting the study, we should broaden our field of vision, open up more avenues for thinking, have the ability to plunge into social life to analyze the status quo, forecast development and explore regular patterns on the basis of the new problems and new changes emerging in its various spheres, and have the courage of advance immediate countermeasures and long-term plans.

5. In building spiritual civilization, we should both study the strategies for development and solve actual problems.

Our municipality has achieved certain results in building spiritual civilization over the past few years. However, we also have problems. One is a lack of study and appraisal of strategic issues, and the other is the existence of some weak links in practical work. The current practical work for building the spiritual civilization is very arduous. The rectification of party style is a long-term task, which should be carried out with unremitting and earnest efforts throughout the entire process of reform. At present our emphasis should be placed on the rectification of party style, but as far as the overall situation is concerned, we should strengthen the legal system. Education on the legal system is only at a beginning, and should be conducted in an all-round manner with great efforts. Considerable efforts should be put in gradually and the rather serious situation to "dirtiness, disorder, and poor scientific legal knowledge, and therefore we should make conscientious efforts to wipe out their illiteracy. We should also greatly intensify literary and art creations and mass cultural, recreational and sports activities. Only when these practical problems, big or small, are conscientiously solved can we push the spiritual in attaining the long-term goals of spiritual civilization.

Since last year we have conducted investigations and study concerning ideological and political work, industrial basic links, and economic structural reform, and have gained some experiences in organizing such investigations and study. We hope that all departments will cooperate, and theoretical workers will work in close coordination with those engaged in practical work as they did during previous investigations and study, so as to achieve success in the present formulation of plans, and study and discussions on strategies.

CHENG MING ON 'SPY WARS' BETWEEN SUPERPOWERS

HK011120 Hong Kong CHENG MING in Chinese No 106, 1 Aug 86

["Notes on a Northern Journey" by Lo Ping: "Spy Wars Between Soviet Union and China, United States and China"]

[Text] In recent years, the tense relations between China and the Soviet Union have been relaxed, but nothing more has been achieved. To the Soviet Union, such a relaxation of relations is invaluable, considering in particular the increase of Sino-Soviet trade by more than \$1 billion. However, it seems that the Soviet Union has not fully appreciated such a relaxation of relations. It has kept on carrying out spy activities against China, and this can only hamper relations between the two countries.

Thirty Spy Flights

The very person who exposed the spy activities of the Soviet Union was none other than Hu Yaobang, general secretary of the CPC Committee Secretariat. But his accusation was not published officially. It was only reported by Japan's KYODO News Service. On 6 June, Hu Yaobang held talks with Malinowski, marshal of the Polish National Assembly for two hours. Ten days after the talks, Japan's KYODO News Service published a dispatch, on 17 June, saying that according to "reliable diplomatic sources in Beijing," Hu Yaobang told Malinowski for the first time that Soviet military planes had frequently carried out spying activities against China. Hu Yaobang stressed that since early this year, the Soviet Union had carried out such flights 30 times. Hu Yaobang strongly condemned the Soviet Union, saying that the Gorbachev regime wanted to normalize Sino-Soviet relations in words only, and that it had actually continued to take unfriendly actions. He stated with certainty that at present it was impossible to improve Sino-Soviet political relations.

Re-publication of the Report

It was very strange that the report did not cause a world sensation, probably because the guest with whom Hu Yaobang talked was not from a Western country, and the news was too sensitive and difficult to verify.

What shook the world was that five days after KYODO's publication of the news. AFP sent a dispatch from Beijing (on 22 June), repeating almost all the contents of the KYODO report. This could be called a "re-publication" of the news.

Did Hu Yaobang truly utter the remark? Why was the report "re-published?" When Hu Yaobang was visiting Europe on 19 June, he talked about the Sino-Soviet relations issue at a news conference. He pointed out; "As far as relations between the two countries are concerned, I don't think that there is any substantial progress." Was this not because of the spying activities of the Soviet Union?

According to our material on hand, Hu Yaobang truly did reveal the spying activities of the Soviet Union in front of the Polish guests. A report by CANKAO XIAOXI of the XINHUA News Agency on 19 June was ample proof.

Ample Proof Provided by Cankao Xiaoxi

On 19 June, CANKAO XIAOXI reprinted KYODO's report of 17 June. The title of the report was truly tendentious: "Soviet Planes Carry Out Spying Activities Against China." People on the mainland know that this was a sensitive issue involving foreign affairs, and that XINHUA published the report only after verifying the facts and winning approval from the leaders concerned. Otherwise, it would be regarded as violating the discipline of news reporting and foreign affairs.

It is not at all surprising that countries carry out spying activities against each other. The United States and Israel are friendly countries. Although they signed an agreement to refrain from carrying out spying activities against each other, an scandal occurred not long ago whereby Israel collected intelligence against the United States. Was this not a fact? In addition, the relations between China and the Soviet Union are not so close as those between the United States and Israel! In recent years, non-governmental trade and commercial intercourse at the Sino-Soviet border has greatly increased. The official contacts between the two sides, including bilateral border talks at lower levels have been conducted on several occasions. Border guards on both sides frequently hold tea parties to celebrate the other side's festivals. They send gifts to each other. The Soviet officials drive their cars across the border, delivering goods and discussing business with the Chinese side. They also buy daily necessities and Japanese-made electric appliances. However, military search lights in the sentry posts on the banks of Heilong Jiang still illuminate the cold river every night.

In particular, the Soviet spying activities have never stopped.

A Frightening Plane Hijack

Facing the Soviet 'spy wars,' Beijing has sometimes been too sensitive.

Six months ago, a hijacked Soviet civil airplane entered Chinese air space, and the Chinese side doubted that it was a spy plane.

At 14:30 on 19 December 1985, two hours after taking off from Yakutsk airport, a Soviet An-24 civil aircraft carrying 38 passengers suddenly changed course for Irkutsk, and swiftly entered Chinese air space. At that time, the Chinese side was extremely nervous. The Air Force sent its planes to keep a close watch over this uninvited guest in the sky. The Soviet plane was forced to fly at minimum altitude -- at only five meters -- because it was running out of fuel. Eventually, it force landed on a frozen wheat field located at Jigang Township in Gannan County, Heilongjiang Province. A great number of public security officers rushed to the spot, closely examined the plane, and arrested a hijacker -- a Soviet man (copilot of the plane) called (Samili). After clarifying that it was a hijacked plane rather than a spy plane, the Chinese side handled the matter promptly. It even sent several hundred laborers, and transferred six bulldozers and one roller to build a simple runway, 800 meters in length and 20 meters in width, on the frozen wheat field so that the hijacked Soviet civil aircraft might take off and return to the Soviet Union.

In the course of the incident, it seemed that the Chinese side was too sensitive. But what it did, and the reactions made, conformed with the practice of a sovereign state. However, an explosion in a Chinese freighter which was sailing far from the Sino-Soviet border showed the Chinese side's carelessness with regard to its security measures.

Importing Modern Soviet Armored Vehicles and Tanks

Starting in 1979, the Chinese Army, Navy, and Air Force vigorously increased the process of modernization. One of the main targets of the Army was to establish a land assault force mainly composed of armored vehicles and tanks. For this reason, China has imported from foreign countries new technology for manufacturing tanks and other equipment. For example, it has imported from Britain technology and equipment for the "69-2" offensive tank. It has also imported "501" power-driven armored vehicles from Egypt. Such vehicles are produced by the Soviet Union, rather than by Egypt. They are Soviet BMP-type for infantry. Such vehicles were used in the fourth Middle East war to fight the U.S.-made vehicles owned by Israel. The Soviet vehicles functioned fairly satisfactorily. While importing such vehicles, the Chinese also planned to import technology for producing the latest type of Soviet T-80 offensive tanks.

If China tried to import the tanks directly from the Soviet Union, it would be flatly rejected. Therefore, it went around in circles to explore the possibility of importing such tanks from Eastern Europe. Romania possessed such tanks, and China asked the country to sell it one tank. At first, Romania rejected the demand. Later, it sold the tank to China because the latter made the demand again and again.

The T-80 tanks have the following four distinguishing features: 1) Short, small body; 2) the largest caliber gun in the world; 3) double protective armour which can resist neutron bombs; and 4) automatic shell loading equipment. This tank is one of the most modern in the world.

A Mysterious Explosion on the High Seas

Through well-conceived arrangements, the Chinese side secretly loaded the T-80 tank into a Chinese freighter berthed at the port of Konstanta, Romania. However, once the freighter was on the high seas, an explosion occurred, and the tank and freighter were damaged.

Why did the explosion occur? The number one "suspect" was a Soviet spy. But there was no evidence to support the conjecture. After the incident, the crew members of the ship were strictly examined and interrogated but no results were obtained, and nobody was arrested.

The explosion on the Black Sea shook the Zhongnanhai, and the higher leadership of the CPC once again talked about Soviet "spy wars."

Infrared Radiation and Nuclear Attack

People mentioned a matter which happened in the 1960's or 1970's. The Soviet authorities installed a detector which employed infrared radiation in a building on Moscow's Mount Lenin, which was opposite the Chinese Embassy in the Soviet Union. After discovering the plot, the Chinese side took strict precautions. Doors were closed and thick window curtains lowered when important meetings were held in the embassy.

Some people also talked about some "irrelevant matters." After the Zhenbao Island incident happened in March 1969, the then Soviet Defense Minister Andrey Grechko strongly advocated the use of nuclear weapons against China in order to "eradicate the threat from China" at one stroke. If most of the members of the CPSU Politburo had failed to oppose the idea, half of China might have been swallowed up by nuclear disaster.

Why did Grechko think that the Soviet Union could use nuclear bombs to "eradicate the threat from China" at one stroke? It was because according to the intelligence reports obtained by the Soviet Union, a great number of military facilities and arsenals in China were vulnerable to attack, and many of its air-raid shelters and cellars were not built in accordance with the requirements of nuclear warfare. Later, China also obtained intelligence reports, knowing that there were nuclear maniacs in the Soviet Union. The Chinese upgraded war preparations aimed mainly at preventing nuclear attack.

Monitoring the Soviet Nuclear Tests?

However, just as Grechko's ideas of nuclear attack did not represent Breznev's views, some people have maintained that Soviet spying activities against China are not necessarily linked with the name of Gorbachev. A friend of mine who is engaged in the study of international relations thought that spying activities were carried out by the Soviet Military authorities behind Gorbachev's back. The reason why the Soviet authorities do so is that China and the Americans are promoting scientific and technical cooperation in various fields, and some of the cooperative projects are allegedly for military purpose. Early this year, there was a report that China and the United States were conducting joint research on seismological observation, which was connected with monitoring Soviet underground nuclear tests. But the report was denied by the Chinese.

My friend also thought that although the party and government are already under Gorbachev's control his influence over the Army is still comparatively weak. Considering economic and political interests, Gorbachev cannot but think of a way to exercise control over the Army. Actually, the Defence Minister Sergey Sokolov has now been placed in a position as an alternate member of the CPSU Politburo but is not entitled to vote.

The Reaction from the Soviet Side -- Smile

My friend also believes that Gorbachev had shown some sincerity toward improving Sino-Soviet relations. The Soviet side has proposed the idea of mutual visits by foreign ministers of the two countries, and a summit meeting. It is also willing to provide loans for China on favorable terms, and cooperate with China to run joint enterprises. Not long ago, Gorbachev appointed Troyanovskiy as the new Soviet Ambassador to China. All this has also shown the friendly attitude of the Soviet Union. Troyanovskiy was formerly Soviet Ambassador to the United Nations. His new appointment is tantamount to an unofficial "upgrading" of Sino-Soviet relations.

The Soviet side has not reacted to Hu Yaobang's accusation about Soviet spying activities. Their only reaction has been a haphazard smile which is odd given the atmosphere. On 1 July, PRAVDA published an article celebrating the 65th anniversary of the founding of the CPC in order to further show the friendly attitude of the CPSU. [paragraph continues]

The article said: "Now, conditions exist for overcoming the difficulties arising in Soviet-Chinese relations, for strengthening traditional friendship between the Soviet and Chinese peoples, and for putting Soviet-Chinese relations on a course of good-neighborliness and cooperation."

Disputed U.S. Embassy Spy Case

When the Chinese side was exposing Soviet spying activities, a report spread in Beijing about a small "disputed spy case" involving China and the United States.

After the U.S. air raid on Libya, the U.S. Embassy in Beijing asked the Chinese side to strengthen security measures to guard against Libyan terrorist activities. The Chinese side accepted the demand by sending one more company of guards. However, one night a Chinese man climbed over the wall and jumped into the American Embassy. The man was caught by U.S. armed personnel (there are internal security guards in the American, Japanese and Soviet Embassies). After this incident the Chinese side said that the Chinese who jumped into the embassy was an informant who provided information for the United States, and wanted the U.S. side to hand the man over. However, the U.S. lodged a protest against the Chinese for letting a person jump into the embassy despite heavy precautions. The person was a petty thief, and had already "sneaked away," according to the Americans.

The Chinese and Americans each stuck to their own arguments. More information is needed in order to determine which side is right.

However, after the "disputed case" occurrence, Chinese public security institutions have reportedly paid more attention to the activities of the Americans, American reporters in particular. The public security personnel wished, of course, to catch an American "Larry Chin," or, at least, someone like a spy, to slightly warn the United States not to extend their information collecting activities to China.

After that, a NEW YORK TIMES correspondent called Burns unfortunately played this part. He went to some areas in Shanxi which were not open to foreigners, to take photos, and was arrested by the public security officials. There are many areas in Shanxi which are not open to foreigners. It has been reported that there are some "underground factories" producing military supplies, and some military facilities for repelling aggression. However, whether the American correspondent, of British nationality, was carrying out a legitimate news coverage activity, or gathering military information is determined by whether the Chinese side has ample evidence. There were too many false charges and wrong sentences of "spy suspects," "espionage," and "divulging secrets," in China. This impaired its prestige in the world. With regard to the Burns case, if China fails to produce convincing evidence, its prestige will be further impaired.

I believe that relations between the Soviet Union and China and between the United States and China will not be affected by the disputed spy case.

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